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On the Roman Walls of Chester, and on the Discoveries made in them.

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THE mural defences of Roman towns and *castra* are among the most imposing remains of the empire which for so long a period held so much of the world in its powerful grasp. Consequently they have excited universal attention and admiration; and, of late years, have been carefully studied in France, Germany, and Belgium, and to some extent, though perhaps not so circumspectly, in England. I have endeavoured to do justice to those of Richborough, Reculver, Lymne,† Pevensey,‡ and Chester. The last of these is the chief object of my present remarks, though I think the present occasion demands reference to others.

Richborough may be taken as an example of the construction peculiar to many, being faced externally with small squared stones, called by the French *petit appareil*, separated by bonding courses of red tiles at intervals; the interior being composed of a mixture of various stones, flints, pebbles, etc., cemented by quick-lime, and forming a mass so compact as to be separated only with the greatest difficulty; the same with the mortar which cements the facing-stones. The walls are of great width and height, and surrounded with

* This article, in which the author has interweaved some recollections of the Chester Congress in 1849, stands as the second contribution to our series of Reminiscences by Antiquaries.—Ed.

† *The Antiquities of Richborough Reculver, and Lymne*, 1850.

‡ *Report on Excavations at Pevensey*, 1858.

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buttresses round at the angles and square on the sides. These buttresses must, in all cases, have been built for defensive purposes in case of attack or siege, for they were not needed to strengthen the curtain walls. Though generally they were tied into the walls, yet occasionally they were built up to them, and only united at top, as in London, Burg, and Caerwent.

Of the Richborough type are the walls of Chichester, Canterbury, Colchester, Verulamium, York, and others; while in details there are variations, for although Roman masonry is of so marked a character that an experienced eye cannot fail to detect it at a glance, yet it is by no means confined to strict regularity. Sometimes the facing-stones vary in size in different parts; the bonding-courses may not be regular; and at Caistor, the *Venta Icenorum*, cut flints, in one part, were used instead of squared stones. The fine remains at Pevensey are a good example of this irregularity. It is easily explained in considering that, particular materials not being at hand, the architect, to avoid delay and cost, used what was available.

The walls of Canterbury and Chichester have been deprived, in early times, of their facing-stones, and subsequently repaired, so that no Roman work is now to be seen; but slight excavations at the base would show the original masonry compact and untouched. This was instanced at Chichester in 1885, during a congress of the British Archaeological Association. In these towns the core of the Roman walls serves as the foundation of an elevated promenade. The same at Chester, although no stress seems to have been laid on this obvious and interesting fact. Colchester may also be mentioned for its promenade and houses upon a limited extent of the walls.

Bonding-courses of tiles occur in the walls of all the above-mentioned towns. But in those of Caerwent, the *Isca Silurum*, they are wanting, although the masonry is in small squared stones; and here the bastions are hexagonal.*

At Chester, the construction of the walls differs entirely from that in the towns referred to above, and from others in the south of England, the facing-stones being of large

* *Journal of the Association*, vol. iv.

size (*grand appareil*), laid without cement and without bonding-courses of tiles. They are, in part, surmounted by a cornice, quite a novel feature; but it must be considered that there are only a very few Roman walls perfect to the top. That external ornamentation was occasionally used is evidenced by the superb remains of Babylona, the modern Baboul, or Fostat, near Cairo, the quarters of the 13th Legion, surnamed *Gemina*.^{*} Still more perishable have been the sheds, probably of wood, engraved so conspicuously in the coins of the Constantine family, which have representations of fortresses.

Almost close at hand, Aldborough, the representative of *Isurium*, an important station or town, affords comparison with Chester, the walls having been built with large stones without bonding-courses of tiles.[†] To the north, so far as I am able to ascertain, tiles are absent in the walls of all the *castra*, as they certainly are in the Great Wall of Hadrian.

The unlooked-for discoveries which have been made recently, and are still being made, in the core of the walls of Chester, open a source for the exercise of speculation and reason as to the date of the walls, and as to the cause of the use of the remains of early monuments as building materials. Had *Deva* an enclosing wall previously? And, if so, as was the case with London, did the town require enlargement? While with Londinium there is evidence of a second wall, apparently not earlier than the reign of Severus, I am not aware that in Chester any such mural remains as were met with in London have ever been noticed, and this fact, if such it may be accepted, limits the discussion.

As yet, the inscriptions brought to light, chiefly sepulchral, do not help us. Did they include the names of emperors, or of consuls, or of other known historical persons, they would, of course, prove that the walls had been built posterior to certain known periods, but not how far posterior. Looking at the style and artistic character of the sculptures, it may, in my opinion, be considered that they are not of a late time, and may be early, bearing in mind that they are the work of

provincial artists, and that in the most flourishing periods of art there were ever inferior as well as superior workmen.

Suggesting, therefore, a somewhat late period for the building of these walls, we have to consider the cause of the condition in which these monuments are found. They bear unequivocal marks of intentional and savage mutilation, such as would be perpetrated by victorious barbarians. *Deva* was garrisoned by the 20th Legion; but we have abundant evidence to show that it was often removed to the North for public works, and to aid in repelling the Northern nations who were ever invading the Roman territories, and often successfully. It may be that during a withdrawal of this military force, *Deva* was suddenly surprised and captured by an incursion of barbarians from the West, who found no difficulty in taking and overturning a town left defenceless, without soldiers and without walls.

Historians and panegyrists give startling accounts of the recovery of towns in Gaul by Constantius, Constantine and Julian; towns which had been sacked and destroyed by the barbarians; and Probus is said to have reconquered sixty towns captured and possessed by Teutonic invaders.^{*} Such records as these are quite sufficient to enable us to understand the cause of fragmentary monuments having been used for building materials, precisely as at Chester. M. De Caumont calculated that in France alone there were full fifty towns with walls so constructed. I mention a few which occur to me.

The wall which adjoins one of the Roman gateways at Tours has been laid open, so that the interior may be well seen and understood. Near the ground it is composed of monuments and inscriptions laid in without mortar: they appear to be of an early time. Near Tours is the castrum of Larçay, the walls of which are built upon columns cut longitudinally, the ends of which, in the interior of the walls, face outwards.[†] The base of one of the bastions of London Wall was wholly composed of columns sawn lengthways.

The mode of construction revealed in the Roman wall of Bordeaux is as follows:

^{*} "A barbaris sexaginta per Gallias nobilissimas reciperet civitates."—Vopiscus, in *Probo*.

[†] *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iv., p. 10.

^{*} *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. vi., plates xiv. and xv. *Reliquiæ Isuriana*, by H. Ecroyd Smith, 1852.

"To the height of about four mètres above the present level of the ground, and to the depth of from two to three mètres, the wall was built to the width of about five mètres, with stones of *grand appareil* from the violent demolition of ancient monuments, such as temples, palaces, triumphal arches, fountains, tombs, etc. These stones were placed, dry, without mortar, simply in rows with the greatest possible exactitude. Above this kind of foundation was found a continuation of the wall, constructed with stones cemented by excellent mortar, applied also on the exterior to the regular rows in *petit appareil*, relieved at intervals by courses of tiles.* It had before been remarked that the Burdigalan workmen had almost always avoided mutilating uselessly the ancient monumental stones, and had placed and arranged them with an almost religious care; they respected the inscriptions, and, as much as possible, the sculptures; and refrained from using mortar to bind the layers."

"But whatever may have been the kind of veneration for their ancient monuments evinced by the builders of the circumvallation, it is not the less certain that these monuments had been overturned by violence. The walls were raised, especially on the south side, upon the remains of houses destroyed by fire; the adjoining ground was composed of the *débris* of edifices destroyed by fire; many of the large square stones had been calcined; almost all bore traces of brutal mutilation. When several rows of these large stones had been removed, there was found in the middle of the wall, a *cippus* inscribed in honour of a lady of Treves, named Domitia, wife of Leo, dated in the consulate of Postumus, in A.D. 258."

Here we obtain an approximation towards fixing the date of the walls; but not a very close approximation. It could not have been before the time when Gaul was in the possession of Postumus, and it was probably some years after. The inscription is of the highest importance, and such is the evidence we hope to find at Chester; but which has not been forthcoming up to the present moment.

As regards Bordeaux, the poet Ausonius comes to our assistance with most important

* *Société Archéologique de Bordeaux*, ii., pp. 16 et seq.

evidence. Burdigala was his birthplace; and he speaks of the city as being walled.* As he lived in the fourth century, he must have seen the walls which enclosed the monuments, for it is not likely they could have been destroyed and rebuilt after his death. He also refers to the walls of Toulouse and Treves, to which the same remark will apply. What has been stated of Bordeaux will serve to describe the construction of the walls in many more towns in France, Belgium, and Germany, for in all respects they are similar, suggesting the notion, as M. Schuermans observes,† of their having been erected by one sentiment and law. Some idea of the great interest of these sculptures may be gathered from those figured in the *Collectanea Antiqua* from Lillebonne, Sens, Douai, and Bordeaux.‡

No one has treated this important subject so fully and comprehensively as M. Schuermans. He has reviewed all that has been written on it; and has logically proved that these walls could not have been built so late as the fifth century, as some have supposed; and, of course, not in the tenth century or later, as others have conjectured; while he advances sound arguments to support his own opinion, that their date must be referred to the close of the third century.

When, in 1883, I published in the first volume of my *Retrospections* some account of the Congress of the British Archæological Association at Chester in 1849, I was unprepared for what has recently been laid before the world, as asserted, and no doubt believed, "in the interests of truth;" but, as time has so soon shown, in the interests of error. Individual conjectures have been supported by the authority of the Archæological Institute, which held a congress at Chester in 1886, and therefore had time to study the architecture of the walls, and to form an opinion on their date and character.

To me was assigned the inspection of the walls, under the guidance of the Rev. W. H. Massie, of the local Archæological Society, who, together with Mr. Harrison, Mr. Hicklin, Mr. Potts, Mr. Peacock, and other residents in the city, had been in active correspondence

* *Clara Urbes*, Burdigala, xiv., v. 12, 13.

† Vol. iii., et seq.

‡ "Ramparts d'Arlon et Tongres;" *Bulletin des Commissions d'Art et d'Archéologie*, Bruxelles, 1877.

with me, and on this occasion were, as ever, communicative and courteous. Among us were Dr. Hume, Mr. Mayer, Dr. Bruce, Mr. George Godwin, Mr. Alfred White, Mr. Bedford Price, Mr. C. Baily, Mr. Chaffers, and others, well qualified to judge of Roman architecture from practical experience. We have now, in 1887, the Association confirming, to the letter, my report of 1849. I need only refer to the elaborate papers of Sir James Allanson Picton, and Mr. E. P. Loftus Brock; and to my own brief paper read at Chester in August, 1887, now printed with notes. From a mass of correspondence which I have preserved, I extract a few passages pertinent to the long discussion on the Chester walls, which, I see, is not yet terminated.

Mr. John Hicklin, on July 20, 1849, wrote: "There are some very old parts of the city walls formed of squared blocks, a foot thick and about 18 inches in the bed, of a much more durable grit-stone than usual in Chester. These are set entirely without mortar: they rather incline backwards. They are surmounted by a cornice, which was always said by Mr. Harrison, the architect of the castle, to be Roman. It seems to have been prior to the Phoenix Tower, built *temp.* Edward III., or thereabouts; this last being built as if on the ruins of the former." "A stone in the city wall of the usual tablet form of the Romans, but without any inscription, was noticed by Mr. Baily when in Chester. It is rather smaller than the one in the Chapter-room inscribed COH. I. OCRATI, etc. (*Col. Ant.* vol. vi., pl. viii., fig. 4), which is supposed to have been a mark in the wall showing how far such a cohort had done of the wall. It was found at the foot of the wall, among the rubbish, and built into it by the man who repaired it."

The Rev. W. H. Massie writes, September 29, 1849: "You remember the little tablet in the wall between the Kale Yard and the Phoenix Tower. The old Mr. Harrison, architect of the castle, has been long since dead. He was a first-rate classical architect, and spent much of his early life in Rome. It was my father who told me he recollected Mr. Harrison saying that when he pulled down the old North Gate to build the new one, he found the whole substructure to be Roman; and on looking just now at the in-

scription over the new gate, I see that his opinion is there recorded. I believe the cornice to be original, both because the nature of the stone and structure of the wall and cornice correspond, and also because the cornice extends, in broken lengths, for at least 100 yards. I suppose that the original parapet stood above the existing cornice, though that parapet has long since perished. The position, so far above harm's way, and lying to the north (which always preserves our grit-stone), may account for its having stood so long. The courses are a foot deep, but from 18 inches to 2 feet on the bed, which is a strong Roman feature."

The quarries which supplied the Roman and the mediæval stones can surely be determined by the local geologists. I at once detected and pointed out the difference between the two; and subsequently the different kinds of lichens which grew upon them. This, to us, obvious fact, has been denied or questioned. While writing, I have received confirmation from my friend Mr. Joseph Clarke, F.S.A., well known as a naturalist: "I have paid some attention to the walls of Chester, and your paper will be of great interest to me. I have not forgotten walking round the walls with Hallam the historian and you, and collecting the two distinct lichens; one that grew upon the foundations of the old wall, and the other which covered the remaining portions of the mediæval wall." With Mr. Hallam was his son, to whose memory Tennyson dedicated his admired *In Memoriam*.

Dr. Bruce assisted in person at the Congress in 1849, and gave a paper on the "Roman Wall" which excited great attention. When I asked Mr. Pettigrew who presided, what he thought of it, he replied with emphasis: "It was eloquent." It was information novel to almost all, delivered with eloquence. In that year Dr. Bruce kindly pressed me to accompany him and a party of friends along the line of the Roman Wall. He was preparing the first edition of his work on the subject, published on New Year's Day in 1851. This was followed in 1853 by a second edition. In the interval it was my good fortune to accompany Dr. Bruce in a week's tour from Wall's End to almost the western extremity, our base of operations being the classical and hospitable mansion

of Mr. John Clayton, at Chester, just outside of the important station of Cilurnum, which is included in the park, and to the present day continues to reveal unlooked-for wonders, as it were by magic influence. He can call spirits from the river's depth and the entombing earth, and they come at his call. *The Roman Wall*, properly dedicated to Mr. Clayton, soon reached a third and a fourth edition in quarto; and now it has expanded into a folio, under the title of *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, in which the inscriptions and sculptures are fully treated and illustrated. To this we may expect supplements.

It was at the Chester Congress I became acquainted with Mr. Joseph Mayer, now no longer with us. To him I have tried to do justice in my *Retrospections*; but it is impossible to narrate the incessant kindnesses I received from him during our long acquaintance. I placed in his hands my Correspondence up to the last five or six years, believing that it would be arranged and preserved at Bebington or Liverpool. But after his death came the inevitable auctioneer; and now, what its fate may be I know not.

Mr. Ormerod, the eminent Cheshire historian, was one of my correspondents, as his letters in the collection referred to will show. He would be rather surprised to find his name quoted prominently among those who saw nothing Roman in the Chester walls. He willingly allowed me to give him no little trouble in inquiries on Roman remains in his neighbourhood, but he assured me that he had not studied Roman architecture. There is an instance of this in a drawing he sent me of Caerwent, about which I had consulted him. It is artistically good and picturesque, but archæologically disappointing.



Finger-Rings.

BY THE LATE HODDER M. WESTROPP.

THE practice of wearing rings has been widely prevalent in different countries, and dates from a very early period.

Among the many ornaments worn by the rich and luxurious at all times, the most

universal and famous in general use were finger-rings. The purposes for which they were used were various. At first they were used as signets to stamp the right of ownership on any object of importance. For this purpose we find them at the earliest period among the Egyptians and Asiatic Greeks.

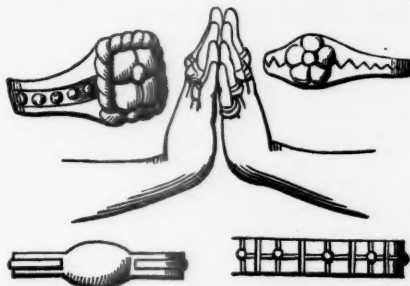
At a later date they were used for a variety of purposes: as pledges of affection and love, as gifts, or engaged rings, and the most important of all—the wedding-ring.

In the sixteenth century rings were an almost necessary part of the toilet of a gentleman; they indicated rank and character by their style and devices. In an old play (first part of *The Contention betwixt York and Lancaster*) we find the expression:

I am a gentleman, look at my ring;
Ransome me at what thou wilt, it shall be paid.

In another old play by the Duke of Newcastle—*The Country Captain*, 1649—a fop is described “who makes his fingers like jewelers’ cards to set rings upon.”

Ladies at all times have shown a love for decorative rings. The figure of an Egyptian lady on a mummy-case in the British Museum exhibits her hands covered with rings. In



Bromsgrove Church, Staffordshire, are the fine monumental effigies of Sir Humphrey Stafford and his wife (1450), remarkable alike for the rich armour of the knight and the courtly costume of the lady. She wears a profusion of rings; every finger, except the little finger of the right hand, being furnished with one. They exhibit great variety of design, and are valuable as exponents of the fashion of that day.

Queen Elizabeth had a remarkable fondness for finger-rings. Paul Hentzner, in his *Journey into England*, 1598, relates that a

Bohemian baron having letters to present to her at the Palace of Greenwich, the Queen, after pulling off her glove, "gave him her right hand to kiss, sparkling with rings and jewels—a mark of particular favour."

Even Popes had such a passion for rings, that Pope Paul II. is said to have died a martyr to his love for them, as his death is ascribed to a cold caught from the weight and chill of the rings with which the aged Pontiff was wont to overload his fingers.

"Rings in modern times," writes Madame de Bassera, "have been made in some countries Love's telegraph. If a gentleman wants a wife, he wears a ring on the first finger of the left hand; if he be engaged, he wears it on the second finger; if married, on the third; and on the fourth, if he never intends to be married. When a lady is not engaged, she wears a hoop or diamond on her first finger; if engaged, on her second; if married, on the third; and on the fourth, if she intends to die a maid. As no rules are given for widows, it is presumed that the ornamenting of the right hand, and the little finger of the left, is exclusively their prerogative."

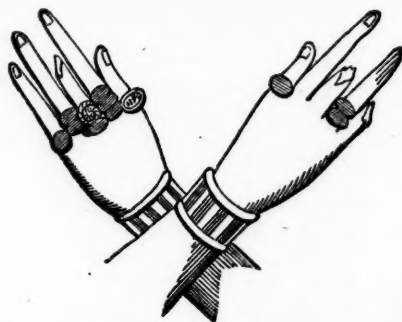
At the present day, the chief object of decorative rings is to exhibit the wealth and extravagance of the wearer. They are worn more as ornaments, than as articles of use; and to such a pitch is the passion for these ornaments carried (a practice in which the ancient Romans set an example), that some wear five or six rings on each finger. How frequently is the hand in a seemingly careless manner carried to the cheek to show off some rings of priceless value, bearing diamonds darting flashes of light, rubies of the richest hue, sapphires of the azure of heaven, and opals displaying the most exquisite changes of colour!

I shall now give a brief history and description of rings as they were worn by different nations from the earliest times down to the present day, and mention in particular those which were remarkable for their artistic merit or their historic interest.

EGYPT.

The favourite form for signets set in a ring among the Egyptians was the scarabæus, or sacred beetle. It was perforated in its

length, and was so set as to revolve in the ring. Engraved on the under surface of the scarabæus was the name of the owner, the name of the monarch in whose reign he lived, and sometimes the emblems of certain deities. The oldest signet-rings were made with solid or revolving bezels, often of a rectangular shape and with the name of the monarch inscribed upon them; some of solid gold, others with glass or cylindrical bezels of hard stone. Besides rings with swivel setting, the Egyptians had others of gold, silver, bronze, carnelian or jasper, made of a solid piece of metal, with an oval engraved in intaglio with the name of a deity, king or person. There were also finger-rings of coloured porcelain with bezel, and inscriptions, some of which bear the names



of Kings of the eighteenth and nineteenth dynasties; but they are too fragile for ordinary use, and were probably only employed for funereal purposes. Some Egyptian rings were occasionally in the form of a shell, a knot, a snake, or some fancy device. They were mostly of gold. Silver rings, however, are occasionally met with; two found by Sir J. G. Wilkinson in a temple at Thebes, are engraved with hieroglyphs, containing the name of the royal city. Sir J. G. Wilkinson states that bronze was seldom used for rings, though frequently for signets. Some have been discovered of brass and iron, the latter of a Roman period; but ivory and blue porcelain were the materials of which those worn by the lower class were usually made. From the example of the crossed hands of the figure of a woman on a mummy-case in the British Museum, Egyp-

tian ladies seem to have indulged extensively in their passion for loading their fingers with rings. They sometimes wore two or three rings on the same finger. The left was considered the hand peculiarly privileged to bear these ornaments, and it is remarkable that its third was considered by them, as by us, *par excellence*, the ring-finger.



They even wore a ring on the thumb, which, from the hand of the woman on the mummy-case, was evidently a signet-ring.

The earliest example of an Egyptian signet we have, is the rectangular bezel of a ring in the British Museum, bearing the



titles and name of Amunoph II., dating probably about the fifteenth century B.C. Another ring of great historical importance is the bronze one which bears the title of Amunoph III., "Sun lord of Truth," engraved on the oval face of the ring. It was



probably worn by some official in the King's household. It is now in the collection of Lord Londesborough. Sir J. G. Wilkinson mentions an Egyptian ring remarkable for its size—in solid gold weighing four ounces. It consisted of a massive ring, half an inch in its largest diameter, bearing an oblong

plinth, on which devices were engraved an inch long. On one face was the name of King Horus, of the eighteenth dynasty (fifteenth century B.C.); on the other a lion, with the legend "Lord of Strength," referring to the monarch; on one side a scorpion, and on the other a crocodile. Another remarkable ring is one which was found in a tomb at Ghizeh. It is of fine gold, and weighs nearly three sovereigns. According to its former possessor, Dr. Abbot, it was the signet of Khufu (Cheops), the builder of the larger pyramid; but Dr. Birch has shown that it bears the name of Ra-nefer-hat, priest of Khufu, and that its date is Saiti, twenty-sixth dynasty (fifth century B.C.).

(To be continued.)



Emanuel Hospital.

BY HENRY P. MASKELL.

THE old adage to the effect that the safest hiding-place is in the midst of a crowd, might well be applied to the case of many of our monuments. London is so large and contains so much that is ancient: thus it is that many a valuable relic of antiquity within the metropolitan area lies as safely concealed as if in the deserts of Central Africa. And often when one of these is unearthed by some enterprising antiquary, we feel a surprise and interest scarcely less than that excited by the discoveries of Livingstone or Stanley.

Such an obscurity has been the fate of Emanuel Hospital, for of its existence even such omniscient authorities in metropolitan topography as policemen and cab-drivers seem wholly unaware. And this in the face of the fact that it is situated within a stone's-throw of Buckingham Palace and the venerable Abbey of Westminster. And although its claims to antiquity may be modest—its foundation only dating from the end of the fifteenth century—yet from its unique character some few notes on its history will not be without their interest; especially if, as is rumoured, its existence will in a few years become a thing of the past.

The origin of Emanuel Hospital is due to

the bequest of Anne, widow of Gregory Fiennes, Lord Dacre. In her will, dated December, 1594, Lady Dacre declares that she and her husband designed to erect a hospital for the poor in Westminster, and provides that in case that she should not perform it before her decease, her executors should cause to be erected "a neat and convenient house, with room of habitation for twenty poor folk and twenty poor children," and that it should be entitled "Emanuel Hospital." For the support of the hospital she bequeathed her manor and other pro-

an unpopular neighbour. His own estate was at Herstmonceux, in Sussex, close to Laughton, where the murder was committed. Some foresters endeavoured to stop the deer-killing, and one of them, it is said, fell by Lord Dacre's own hand. Further particulars will be found in the *Sussex Archaeological Collection*, xix. 180.

On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, Gregory was restored to his estates and rank, and entered the Queen's service. He espoused Anne Sackville, daughter of Sir Richard Sackville, by whose family Sackville



perties of Brandesburton. The executors were directed to place her hospital on lands of her own selecting in Tothill Fields—about four acres. The expressed design is "The relief of aged people, and the bringing up of children in virtue and good and laudable arts, whereby they may the better live in time to come by their honest labour."

Gregory Fiennes, "Lord Dacre of the South," had begun life under un auspicious circumstances. His father was attainted and executed for murder in 1541. A wild youth of twenty-four years, he had joined a party of boon companions to kill deer in the park of

College, an institution somewhat similar to Emanuel Hospital, was founded. Lady Dacre was a maid-of-honour to Queen Elizabeth, to whom indeed she was related, and whom she always called her "cousin," having been descended from an ancestor of Anne Boleyn, Elizabeth's mother.

Gregory, Lord Dacre, occupied a prominent part in the stirring events of the time. He accompanied the Earl of Lincoln to assist in the ratification of the league concluded at Blois in 1572. Sir Richard Baker appears not to have estimated very highly his ability as a diplomatist, as he calls him "Crack-

brained." Camden, in his *Life of Elizabeth*, refers to him in better terms.

He died without issue in 1594, the barony passing by writ to Margaret Fiennes, his sister, wife of Sampson Leonard. From her the Brand family, who now possess the Dacre peerage, are descended. Lady Dacre survived her husband only a few months.

They are buried together with their only child, who died in infancy, in Chelsea Church, where their monument is now in the south aisle. A model of this monument is in the chapel at Emanuel Hospital. The inscription is as follows:

IN OBITUM NOBILISSIMORUM
CONJUGUM GREGORII
D. DACRES ET ANNÆ UXORIS.

Quos ardens copulavit Amor, Juvenilibus annis,
Abstulit atra dies, mors inopina rapit;
Ille prior Fatis, Dacrorum, Nobile, Cermen
Occidit, in Morbum, ast incidit illa prius.
Quæ languescendo, Misere prætædia vitæ
Sensit, tam dulci conjuge cassa suo.
Ut teneri cordis concordia junxerat ambos,
Sic idem Amborum contegit ossa locus,
Quos jungit tumulus, conjungunt cælico tecta,
Ut teneant Coelum, qui tenuere fidem.

Nobilis iste vir Nobilis ista mulier
Obiit Sep. 25, 1594. Maii 14, 1595.

And on the reverse:

Nobilis Anna jaces, prudens Sackvillia proles
Viva tui defles funera mæsta viri.
Nil mortale placet, Coelum tua pectora spirant,
Postquam Parca viri, concidit Atra, diem
Fœminæ lux clara chori, pia, chasta, pudica,
Ægris subsidium, pauperibusque decus.
Fida deo, perchara tuis, constansque, deserta,
Ut patiens morbi, sic pietatis amans.
O quotiens manibus passis ad culmina cœli
Hanc ammam dexti, suscipe quæso Deus?
Mens pia, cœlestis patriæ pervenit ad arcem;
Hic tumulus corpus mentis inane tenet.

Of these elegiacs the following translation was made by the Rev. William Beloe,* Master of the Hospital from 1783 to 1804—one of the few masters who have made any mark in literature:

Those whom in youth love joined, death's day of gloom
With little warning sank into the tomb:
He, Dacre's seed, first yielded to the blow,
She lingered on in weariness and woe;

* The translator of *Herodotus*. His *Anecdotes of Literature* and a posthumous work, *The Sexagenarian*, are full of interest for students of English literature.

Their hearts responsive beat till life's calm close;

Together here the bones of both repose.
United by one grave, one faith, they lie,
One blissful need awaits them in the sky.
Here Sackville's offspring, noble Anna, lies,
Who mourn'st thy consort's loss with streaming eyes.

Earth charms no more, but heavenly hopes alone
Cheer thy pure soul and check thy plaintive moan.
Pattern of women.

Thyself the sick man's prop, the poor man's stay,
To God submissive, to thy friends a friend,
In illness meek and pious in thine end.

How oft, thy hands uplifted, didst thou pray,
'Hail, Father, waft me from this world away!
Thy gentle soul hath reached heav'n's radiant sphere,
Its empty tenement now slumbers here.

To return to the history of Emanuel Hospital: in 1601 a charter of incorporation became law, which embodied the terms of the will, and appointed (after the decease of the last surviving executor) the Lord Mayor and aldermen of London, with their successors, governors in perpetuity. The constitution of the hospital under this original charter was of a somewhat peculiar nature. The real body corporate seems to have consisted of the almspeople themselves, under the name of "The Poor of Emanuel Hospital." This corporation is permitted to purchase lands, to have a common seal, to carry on lawsuits, etc., as well as to elect their own warden and subwarden, and to have the custody of all deeds and writings, and the surplus moneys in the common chest preserved in the chapel.

The chaotic effects of such a system are recorded at length in the archives, and it soon became obsolete, all these powers being now vested in the trustees.

The number of almspeople was by the original charter fixed at twenty, ten of each sex. They were to be chosen from the parishes of Westminster, Hayes, and Chelsea, admission from the latter place being dependent on the condition that the parishioners should keep in repair the chapel and tomb in which the Dacres are buried. The kind of persons to whom preference was to be given were: (1) Decayed and distressed servants of the Dacre family. (2) Former servants of this family who have grown poor, lame, or diseased in the service of their prince or without their own fault. (3) Any poor, honest, and godly aged people past labour. (4) Those born blind, or lamed or disabled

in the service of their prince.* (5) Persons brought down from riches to poverty without their own fault. The present inmates of the hospital are entirely of this class.

Every inmate was required, on pain of dismissal, to repeat the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, and to attend the daily offices of the Church of England, both in the chapel and at the parish church of St. Margaret's.

The original statutes have at various times undergone revision, the principal additional rules being to the effect that the aged people are required to be unmarried and to have attained the age of fifty-six. Such as are blind and are too impotent to attend daily prayers are excluded. Perpetual residence is enforced, and forfeiture of place must follow if any person acquire an estate by which a competence is assured.

By a singular reverse of fortune a lady, said to be the cousin of two queens, became a pensioner of the institution. Her name was Millicent Wynedmore, and she belonged to the family of Hyde, Earl of Clarendon. It is supposed that she was the granddaughter of Alexander Hyde, Bishop of Salisbury, 1665-67, and cousin of Lord Chancellor Hyde.

With regard to the school which in modern times has acquired so great an importance that it now forms an entirely separate institution, Lady Dacre appears to have contemplated a kind of industrial home, in which the aged pensioners, in return for their shelter and support, should each instruct one child "in virtue and laudable arts." But in 1735 a resident schoolmaster was appointed, and was directed to see that the children received "bread, meat, fire, candles, and washing, and that they be instructed in reading, writing, and accompts." As the revenue augmented, the leases of the Yorkshire estates yearly increasing in value, so the school grew in importance. At length, by the United Westminster Schools Scheme of 1873, the endowments of this and other charities in the neighbourhood were devoted to the formation of various middle-class institutions. At the principal of these, Emanuel

School, now located at Wandsworth, Lady Dacre's benevolence is represented by a provision of sixty free scholarships for the children of the poorer inhabitants of Westminster. The holders of these scholarships receive free board, lodging, and education.

The present buildings of the hospital date from 1701, and are of the style commonly affected at the period. The architectural effect is chiefly drawn from the prominence and skilful arrangement of the wooden cornices. The chapel, which was rebuilt in 1732, is enriched by a beautifully carved frieze representing the City Arms, and is crowned by a belfry. It contains the pulpit belonging to the former chapel, which is a good example of wood-carving in the time of James I., and a presumed portrait of Lord Dacre. The altar-table, of an unusual type, the eagle lectern, and the furniture of the sanctuary, were taken from the Church of St. Benetfink, demolished in 1845.

Fifteen years ago, when the writer first remembers it, no estate within some miles of the Metropolis presented so rural an appearance as Emanuel Hospital. A vast garden, extending as far as Victoria Street, and what is now Palace Street, supplied the entire establishment with vegetables and fruit. A splendid avenue of poplars, acacias, and laburnums lined the private road, and protected from the outer world the master's garden, in those days the most pleasant and peaceful retreat which could be imagined.

But of late years a *Nemesis* has fallen. The superfluous land has been either sold, or devoted to the erection of the day-schools founded by the scheme of 1873. The major portion of the endowments were devoted to the purposes of this scheme, and in these times of agricultural depression, what remainder there is is quite insufficient to maintain the institution even on its present limited lines. Nowadays when fussy reform is the order of things, the intentions of a pious founder go for very little indeed. But surely, now as much as ever, some place is needed where those who have fought and failed in the struggle and have become aged, may end their days in peace—some alternative to the parish union. Probably, unless some philanthropist intervene, in a very few years the hospital will have to be disestab-

* Before the foundation of Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals, this institution frequently sheltered disabled soldiers and sailors.

lished. Another relic of Old Westminster will be handed over to the tender mercies of the speculative builder, and the picturesque old quadrangle, with its quaintly-carved overhanging porches, and its finely-wrought—but, alas! rapidly decaying—Sussex iron gates, will be among the things that have been, and are not.



Traces of Old Agricultural Communities in Hampshire.

HAMPSHIRE contains many visible traces of the work of the Doomsday or a still earlier common plough, and some agricultural customs at present surviving, or recorded as existing within the last two centuries, which probably had their origin in a remote age, when agriculture was carried on in community.

The traces of the operations of the ancient village communities in agriculture, which have for the most part disappeared in parishes situated on the low-lying lands, have been better preserved in those which comprise the slopes of the chalk-hills. At the time of the enclosures of the open common-fields, it would be expected that the earthen balks, which divided the acres in the fields would for the most part be destroyed to make way for the large field system of husbandry; but many slopes of the chalk-downs in Hampshire, which at a remote period had been ploughed, had probably ceased to be cultivated as arable land centuries before the time of the enclosures. The traces of the ancient cultivation were consequently unaffected by the enclosures, and have been preserved to the present day in the form of old terraces, now in many instances much worn down. These terraces are sometimes locally called linches, or lynchets, and, as has been pointed out by Mr. F. Seebohm in his work on *The English Village Community*, were probably produced by the peculiar method adopted in the ancient ploughing on the hillsides. Among the best examples in Hampshire are those on the down, about three miles south of Winchester, and close to Shawford Station, on the London and South-Western Railway. They may be seen on the west in passing the place in a train. Similar

terraces may be observed on the hillsides at Easton, Michelmersh, Houghton, Vernham's Dean, and other places. The remains of the ancient common plough-lands are of two kinds in this county; first, the long strips which form the terraces on the steep sides of the hills; and secondly, rectangular areas which still remain on some of the less steep parts of the downs. These rectangular areas are commonly divided by sloping banks of earth, much worn down, and partly obliterated. By some amateur archæologists they have been sometimes thought to be remains of Roman intrenchments. One of the best examples of these rectangular areas is to be seen on Sombourn Common Down, about two miles to the east of Stockbridge, where the old common arable lands probably gave the name to the down, which it still retains, although now only used as a pasturage for sheep. The rectangular strips there, about ten in number, are situated close to Woolbury Camp, and remain at the present time in very much the same condition as they were left by their last cultivators, perhaps as long ago as the time of the Black Death. About three miles east of Winchester similar rectangular old plough-lands may be seen on the downs north of Chesford Hill, and on measuring some of these areas I found them to vary a little in size, but to be roughly what may be called large acre-plots. Similar rectangular areas occur south of Waller's Ash on the Worthy Downs, and on parts of Lower Woodcot Down, where the areas are smaller. Close by the balks on Woodcot Down there is much black earth on the lower slopes of the down-land, as if marking a former inhabited site.

Traces of the old ploughed lands or lynchets are also met with in Hampshire in some of the field-names which still remain in many parishes; of these we have South Linch, at Hursley, close to the great earthwork, or Castle of Merdon; and the Manor of Merdon is an example where the custom of Borough English still survives, under which the youngest son is entitled by the custom of the manor to succeed to his father's real estate. We have fields called Linches at Overton, at Hyde, near Fordingbridge, and at Alverstoke, in the Isle of Wight. There is also Lynchford, near Farnborough, Linch Hill, near Alton, Lynch Row, near Bishop's

Sutton, Lynch House, West Meon, Lynchetts King's Sombourne, Lynch Hill, Whitchurch, and other examples.

At St. Mary Bourne we have Upper and Lower Links Farm, and close by, the outlines of the old linches or terraces on the hillside may still be easily traced during the season of ploughing. Close by here also in Linksfield the remains of a still older village community of British date, consisting of querns, pottery, and a very large number of articles of domestic use, have been found in abundance, and of which specimens may be seen in the Museum at Reading, and at the Hartley Museum, Southampton.

The antiquity of the terraces and balks may not be greater than the earlier centuries of the manorial system, but the circumstance that at Woodcot, in Wallop Fields, on Sombourn Common Down, and elsewhere, they are very remote from the villages, and quite close to ancient earthworks, must not be overlooked, as such lands may have been first cultivated by a community whose homes and defences were close at hand.

At the time of the Domesday survey an agricultural community of villeins under the nominal lordship of the Bishop of Winchester lived at Alverstoke. The entry in Domesday Book is, that "the manor was and is held by villeins; here are forty-eight villeins." There are no borderers or serfs recorded as living on this manor, and the villeins appear to have formed one of the most definite agricultural communities of which we have any record in Hampshire.

Several centuries later we find these villeins incorporated and possessed of a common seal under the name of the "men of Alverstoke." Their seal was described by the late Sir F. Madden, and is engraved in the Winchester volume of the *Archæological Journal*. There is also a record of an Inquisition held at Alverstoke in 1341, as a result of which it is certified "that there are no traders in Alverstoke, and that all live by agriculture and hand labour."

A similar community of villeins under the Bishop existed at Millbrook, concerning which the Domesday record states that "the land was and is held by villeins."

At Fareham some encroachment on similar common cultivated land appears to have taken place at the date of the Domesday survey, for

it is recorded that "Of this manor Ralph holds $7\frac{1}{2}$ hides of the villeins land." And similarly concerning Whitchurch it is stated that Malger holds one hide, "which is villeins land."

Several manors in Hampshire have peculiar customs, which appear to have come down from a remote time, before the manorial system had taken the place of the village community. The most remarkable instance is that of Ibthorpe, which is now a hamlet in the parish of Hurstbourn Tarrant, and is about six miles north of Andover. The people of Ibthorpe are lords of their own manor, and to this day exercise their manorial rights, in respect of which they have exclusive common rights on the seventy acres of common-land at Pillheath, including a right to everything that grows on this common, with liberty to take it away for their use in Ibthorpe, but not for sale. They have also a right of pasturage in common with the Hurstbourn people on Hurstbourn Common.

On the south of Hurstbourn Tarrant is a hill of considerable height above the village, now covered with wood, stretching away towards Andover, and called Doles Wood. From the circumstance that this part of Hurstbourn was subject to common pasturage to within recent time, it is probable that the ancient pasturage acres or Doles which were held in community, and which can be traced in Wessex as early as the seventh century, as Mr. Seebohm has pointed out, were situated here. The wood itself, which now forms a beautiful hanger, is probably modern; but it was until recent time subject to the common pasturage, which the Hurstbourn commoners latterly maintained by annually driving a cow through Doles House, situated upon it.

The Manor of Ashford, in the parish of Steep, near Petersfield, appears to be a case similar to that of Ibthorpe, where the inhabitants are lords of their own manor; but these are the only two instances of this kind I have met with.

At the upper part of Southampton Water is the ancient parish of Eling, one of the most extensive in Hampshire, and comprising fifteen tythings, of which Baldoxfee is one. Between the tidal water-limit and the enclosed properties is a large pasture known as Eling Great Marsh. On this

marsh certain messuages and lands in Bal-doxfee possess the right of turning out cattle after the grass has been cut and cleared at a fixed date. Certain other farms and messuages in Eling have the right of cutting this grass in varying proportions, the plots, some large, some small, being marked out on the marsh by wooden pegs. A few other properties in the parish have the right of turning out horses (originally entire horses), about eight altogether, between the expiration of the common pasturage time and the date when the marsh is cleared for the growth of the grass-crop.

The New Forest is surrounded by a number of small hamlets, and contains within it several considerable villages, in which the people who inhabit ancient messuages, or occupy certain lands, are entitled to valuable common-rights. These common-rights appear to have come down from a very remote antiquity. In 1670 an abstract was made of the claims on the New Forest, entered at the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre's Court, adjourned from the Swainmote Court, held at Lyndhurst on the 27th June in that year. These claims show that at that time it was customary for payments to be made to the Crown in acknowledgment of these common forest-rights, partly in food as well as in money. The Swainmote Court, which is still held at Lyndhurst, appears to have had a very remote origin, and to have been as necessary for the government and protection of the scattered agricultural population, who formed the large community entitled to forest-rights, as the old Folknotes were to other people not connected with forests. The food payments, in respect of which so many claims were partly based in 1670, were made in oats and eggs, half a measure of oats and five eggs (or five eggs and a half, however that was paid) being a common return for a messuage and a few acres of land. Some of the large estates fringing the forest paid many bushels of oats, and more than a hundred eggs. Some claims were made to common-rights for money payments only, and some without any payments at all. The claims for a reasonable amount of firewood, as a right belonging to certain ancient messuages, is substantiated at the present day, in many cases, by a careful preservation of the old hearth and chimney-stack of the ancient

dwelling, wherever it has been necessary to build a new house. This appears to be a distinct example of the survival of the ancient sacred nature of the hearth described by Mr. G. L. Gomme in *Folk-Lore Relics*, as also appears to be the case in the old tenure (now quite obsolete), and locally called "keyhold tenure," by which, if a squatter on a common or part of the forest could build a house (or hut generally made of turf and wood) in one night, without observation, and get his fire lighted before the morning, he could not be disturbed. Examples can be mentioned of cottage dwellings in Hampshire originally acquired in this way. Another old forest claim, which is still allowed in some parts, is the right to dig marl for spreading over the land. In some places along the forest border marl is also used for making the dob or mud cottages, which are still fairly numerous at such places as Sowley, Durns Town, and similar hamlets, although bricks and slates are fast diminishing their number. The old native of these parts speaks with much decision of the superior warmth in winter, and coolness in summer, of the mud houses over "them thin brick houses," and states that it is best to make the walls of the mud houses about twenty inches thick, as they will then dry throughout; but if made thicker are apt to crack and split longitudinally.

T. W. SHORE.



London Homes of Dr. Johnson.

By C. A. WARD.

(Concluded.)

1. B. Boswell's *Life of Johnson*. Murray, 1835, 10 vols.
6. A. S. A. Allibone's *Dictionary*, 1859, 3 vols.
7. M. A. Murphy's *Life and Works of Johnson*, 1824, 12 vols.
3. R. S. Redgrave's *Dictionary of Artists*, 1878.



WE find a letter from Dr. Johnson to the Rev. Dr. Leland, dated October 17, 1765, from Johnson's Court, Fleet Street (1. B., ii. 288). It was here that he became acquainted with the Thrales (7. M., i. 98). It was Arthur Murphy who introduced them to each other. Johnson accepted an invitation to dinner at Thrale's:

"And was so much pleased with his reception, both by Mr. and Mrs. Thrale, and they so much pleased with him, that his invitations to their home were more and more frequent, till at last he became one of the

family, and an apartment was appropriated to him, both in their house at Southwark and in their villa at Streatham" (1. B., ii. 296).

Boswell found him in this Court when he came back to town. He says (1. B., ii. 307):

"I returned to London in February, and found Dr. Johnson in a good house in Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, in which he had accommodated Miss Williams with an apartment on the ground-floor, while Mr. Levett occupied his post in the garret: his faithful Francis was still attending on him."

It was in February, 1767, he had his celebrated interview with the King in the splendid library at the Queen's House* (1. B., iii. 19), and a most interesting and memorable conversation it is; but it is too long to repeat here. He wrote nothing for the public in the year 1768 but the Prologue to Goldsmith's comedy of *The Good-natured Man* (1. B., iii. 35), which he thought to be the best comedy that had appeared since the *Provoked Husband* by Colley Cibber, and that no character so good as that of Croaker had been exhibited on the stage. Boswell said it was taken from the *Suspicious of Rambler* No. 59, and he replied that Goldsmith had owned as much to him.

It was here that Boswell saw him on the morning after the supper to which Boswell had invited him at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand (1. B., iii. 58). He expressed himself highly satisfied with his colloquial prowess on the previous evening, and said, "Well, we had a good talk." Boswell's answer was characteristic, very, of the way in which Johnson had conducted it. "Yes, sir, you tossed and gored several persons." He was commonly thought a bear, but, said Goldy of him, "no man alive has a more tender heart. *He has nothing of the bear but his skin.*" It might be added that his hug was full of love, though to experience it would in many prove

* (Queen's House, i.e., Buckingham House. 7 M., i. 101.) "It was here that the King paid him that splendid compliment when asking him if he was going to write any more. He replied that he thought he had written enough. 'And I should think so too,' replied the King, 'if you had not written so well.'"

This courtly wit is more like Versailles than anything to be expected from "Farmer George." Johnson himself condescended to repeat this compliment to General Paoli. He told him (1. B., iii. 81) he talked of language as if he had never done else but study it, to which the General replied: "It is too high a compliment." "I should have thought so, sir, if I had not heard you talk." The Doctor in this drops below his sovereign, with whom he would not "bandy words."

the death of affection. When Dr. Shebbeare was pensioned, they said of him and Johnson that the King had pensioned a *she-bear* and a *he-bear*.

In 1769 he was appointed Professor of Ancient Literature to the Royal Academy, though what on earth may be the use of that functionary to the body in question might puzzle a conjurer to divine.

In 1771 Strahan, the printer, set himself earnestly to work to get Johnson into Parliament. Strahan himself already had a seat in the House; and when Burke remarked that if he had come early into Parliament, Johnson would have been the greatest speaker that ever was there (1. B., iii. 157), Johnson ejaculated, "I should like to try my hand now." Johnson, however, told Lord Stowell that he had tried to speak at the Society of Arts, but "had found that he could not get on." My own opinion is that he would have become a very remarkable speaker as soon as he had grown familiar with the sound of his own voice. Yet a man of sixty-two could never attain the perfect mastery and flow of oratorical delivery. Bacon, in his celebrated sentence, rules that writing maketh an *exact* man; and Johnson had been too long accustomed to the concinnity of composition, and the sinewy terseness of vigorous conversation divested by his ever active wit of every superfluous word, to have excelled in the flummery, superfluities, and repetitions that Fox and Burke and Sheridan revel in, like dolphins in sunshine; whilst he possessed neither passion nor imagination enough to rise into the ether of that firmament of eloquence, in which the great Pitt hovers at ease. Chatham is the only perfect orator that England has produced. The rest are like Mirabeau, powerful talkers only. Fox said cleverly of a fine speech, that was praised for reading well, "Then it was not a good speech." That is true of eloquence of the lower platform, which is full of falsity and of the hollowness of convention. But the fragments of *true* speech on record *do* read well. Reporting is the death of eloquence, a fetter that stops the winged word from effective flight whilst it professes to set it upon record for ever.

In 1776 we find him removing to No. 8, Bolt Court (1. B., vi. 52). He was here when in June Sir Joshua undertook to carry to Johnson the "Round Robin" drawn out

by Burke and signed by the friends of Goldsmith, pleading for an English rendering of Goldsmith's epitaph. Johnson received him kindly, and said that as to the sense, he would alter it in any manner they pleased; "but would never consent to disgrace the walls of Westminster Abbey with an English inscription" (1. B., vi. 209). Johnson's idea being that the Latin was the universal language, whereas in reality it is less Catholic than Roman Catholic.

It is whilst he was here that the booksellers treated with him for his *Lives of the English Poets* (1. B., vi. 273): and Boswell very naturally regrets that it "was not an undertaking directed by him, but that he was to furnish a preface and life to any poet the booksellers pleased. I asked if he would do this to any dunce's works, if they should ask him? 'Yes, sir, and say he was a dunce,' was the reply." It is, with all its faults, perhaps Johnson's most astonishing and interesting performance, although it must be conceded that the selection is so defective as to be ridiculous. Chaucer and Spenser are forgotten, Cowley being the first who is named; whilst the far more beautiful poets, such as Lovelace, Crashaw, Daniel, Herrick, etc., are passed over. Perhaps for Johnson's reputation this is as well, for his critical judgment was not of a kind that would have done justice to the delicacy and eloquence of their manner. This may fairly be inferred from his placing Waller first amongst those who wrote in English with simplicity and eloquence, which is about as true as the similar tradition that Malherbe was the first who did so in French.

It was here he composed that sermon that Dr. Dodd preached to his fellow-convicts in Newgate. It was in this year, 1777, that Johnson confessed that if there were no duties to be performed, and no future life, he would spend all his "in driving briskly in a post-chaise with a pretty woman;" but she must be a woman that could understand him, and add a little as he went on to provide. This seems to have been a settled notion of his, for Mrs. Piozzi says that he loved a coach because the company was shut in with him *there*, and could not escape as out of a room (1. B., ix. 100), so that, as he put it on another occasion, he could fold his legs and have his talk out. He must, at times, have had some

of Burke's "dinner-bell" in him, that on sounding scattered his listeners. He constantly said something of this kind, and always considered that a drive in a coach was the most delicious moment of existence. Curiously enough, Boswell's attention was first drawn to Dr. Johnson by Sir David Dalrymple (Lord Hailes), in a post-chaise conversation (4. B., ii.).

Boswell met him in Fleet Street, March 20, 1781, walking in his strange way, if walking it can be called, of which it is said that "when he walked the streets, what with the constant roll of his head, and the concomitant motion of his body, he appeared to make his way by that motion independent of his feet." Langton one day (1. B., viii. 44) saw him with a convulsive start jerk a load off a porter's back, and walk forward at a brisk rate quite unconscious of the fact. The man was furious, but, taking the measure of Johnson's huge figure, seemed to decide that it was best to pick up his burden and pocket the affront.

He died on December 13, 1784. John Hoole has left us the best account of that sad scene, from which we are sorry to find that James Boswell permitted himself to be absent. Johnson asked Hawkins, a few days before his death, where he would be buried. "Doubtless in Westminster Abbey," was the prompt answer, and a flush of satisfaction was visible. He was so; but a ridiculous monument of a semi-nude Hercules was set up to him in St. Paul's: Whilst Goldsmith, who lies buried in the Temple, is absurdly honoured with a cenotaph in the Abbey. Still it was enough to again link their names together in death as in life, and to verify that citation of "Forsitan et nostrum nomen miscbitur istis."

My sheaf of selections is now ready for the tie-band, and has grown to larger bulk than I intended it should do. It will, however, appear to many that less space could hardly be allotted to appease the *manes* of one who, when alive, seemed to be Fleet Street incarnate. I have now only gathered the salient points that connect him most forcibly with the various spots in and about Fleet Street, where he lodged and lived; and have left wholly untouched the tavern-resorts in which he so delighted, and in which so many of his conversational triumphs took place.

Campaldino.

BY REV. E. M. O'HARA LEE, B.A.

FEW historians of that noble city which gave the immortal author of the *Divina Commedia* to Italy and the world, have been able to present us with a more graphic picture of Florence at the close of the thirteenth and dawn of the fourteenth century, than Dino Compagni in his *Cronaca Fiorentina*. His is the testimony of an eye-witness. "His short record of the facts which fell under his observation has more the character of history," says Mr. T. Adolphus Trollope, "than any other of the chronicles of that period."

Of the author of the *Cronaca Fiorentina* we have no further information than that he gives us in the pages of his work. The exact year of his birth is involved in obscurity; but that it was somewhere after the close of the first half of the thirteenth century, we may safely gather from what he tells us of himself in connection with events shortly preceding the battle of Campaldino: That, in 1282, to hinder the ills with which the insolent Guelph nobles were then afflicting the republic by their open contempt for the conditions of peace, six citizens of the people agreed to act in concert, "amongst whom was I, Dino Compagni, who on account of my youth knew not of the penalties of the law; but only of purity of intention, and of the real causes of the alteration in the state of the city."

In 1289 he was one of the six Priors, and Ensign of Justice (*gonfaloniere di giustizia*) in 1293, in which office he detected the conspiracy against *Giano della Bella*, and worked as far as he could towards its suppression. He from time to time filled various other important public offices, and towards the close of his life, when after terrible struggles Florence at length found some quiet under the supremacy of the Guelphs, he undertook the task of handing on to posterity a careful record of the events full of danger and without prosperous issue (*i pericoli avvenimenti non prosperevoli*) which befell Florence from 1280 to 1312.

Though Dino Compagni's chronicle embraces only a period of thirty years, nevertheless, had it given us no more than the

record of a contemporary of the great fight of Campaldino it would have had no small interest for the student of history and antiquity; for Campaldino is memorable not merely for the almost total annihilation of the Ghibellines of Arezzo; but further for the way in which it is associated with the history of the greatest Florentine. Its story is interwoven with that of the life of Dante. In a letter quoted by Leonardo Arentino, the poet says: "In the battle of Campaldino the Ghibelline party was almost wholly slaughtered and destroyed, and there I found myself a boy in arms, and there I had great fear, and in the end great joy through the various chances of that fight."

And in the fifth canto of the *Purgatory* the poet meets with one of the victims of the fight—Bonconte, the son of Guido da Montefeltro—who is made to tell the story of that fatal evening of the 11th of June, 1289.

Bonconte da Montefeltro was wounded on the field of Campaldino, and no more was known or heard of him. The poet supplies what is wanting in the story of the warrior's fate:

From Campaldino's field what force or chance
Drew thee, that ne'er thy sepulture was known?
"Oh," answered he, "at Casentino's foot
A stream there courseth, named Archiano, sprung
In Apennine above the Hermit's seat.
E'en where its name is cancel'd, there came I,
Pierced in the heart, fleeing away on foot,
And bloodying the plain. Here sight and speech
Fail'd me, and finishing with Mary's name
I fell, and tenantless my flesh remain'd."

* * * * *
"My stiffen'd frame
Laid at his mouth the fell Archiano found,
And dash'd it into Arno, from my breast
Loos'ning the cross, that of myself I made,
When overcome with pain. He hurl'd me on
Along the banks and bottom of his course;
Then in his muddy spoils encircling wrapt."

This is fiction; but the description, in the same canto, of the war of the elements with which the day of battle closed, is given with all the vividness of one who writes of what he had himself witnessed. Our chronicler traces the fight of Campaldino to the aggressive spirit manifested by the Guelphs of Arezzo during the period when that city was under the joint rule of both Guelphs and Ghibellines. The Guelphs of Arezzo had been instigated by the Guelph party of Florence to seek to obtain the Signory. This led to the expulsion of the Guelphs from Arezzo, and to their

flight to Florence, "from which issued the third war of the Florentines in Tuscany, which took place in 1289."

"The standards were raised by the Florentines," says the quaint old chronicler, "on the day appointed for entering the enemy's territory, and the Florentines marched by way of Casentino over wretched roads, where, had the enemy come upon them, they must have met with a terrible reverse; but God willed otherwise, and they arrived safely at Babbiena, at a place called Campaldino, where the enemy had encamped, and there they halted and drew up in battle array. The captains of the army put the *feritori* (attackers, literally 'wounders') to the front, holding their shields with their red lilies on a white ground (the arms of the Florentine republic) before them. Then the Bishop (of the Aretines, Guglielmo degli Ubertini), who was short-sighted, asked: 'What walls are those?' And he was told: 'They are the shields of the enemy.'

"Messer Barone de' Mangiadori da San Miniato, an honest knight, and experienced in war, having rallied the men, harangued them thus: 'Sirs, the battles of the Tuscans were wont to be brought to a successful issue by means of a determined attack; they used not to last long, and few perished whose lives were worth preserving. Now the mode is changed, and we vanquish by standing firm; wherefore I exhort you to keep to your ground, and to leave the enemy to begin the fight.' And so they prepared to do. The Aretines attacked their foes so vigorously, and with such fury, that the army of the Florentines was forced to fall back. The fight was fierce and resolute. New knights were there and then made on both sides. Messer Corso Donati, with a brigade of the Pistolesi, attacked the enemy in flank; the arrows fell in showers. The Aretines had not a few of them, and were struck in the flank, where they were thrown into confusion; the heavens were darkened with the clouds of dust. The infantry of the Aretines placed themselves, knife in hand, under the bellies of the horses and disembowelled them, and some of these *feritori* were thrust so effectually into the midst of the enemy that many deaths ensued on either side. Not a few on that day who had been credited with great valour proved

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themselves of little worth, whilst many, of whom nothing had been said, gained great renown."

Such is the record of a contemporary of the great battle of Campaldino, at which Dante—then in his twenty-fourth year—was present in the first rank of the Florentine cavalry, under the command of Messer Barone da Mangiadori.

The issue of the fight was the complete rout of the Ghibellines of Arezzo, of whom one thousand seven hundred were left dead on the field. Amongst the Aretine slain was the warlike Bishop, Guglielmo degli Ubertini, "who," says Compagni, "was better acquainted with the duties of a soldier than with those of a churchman. The Aretines were routed," concludes our chronicler, "not through cowardice and lack of valour, but through the superiority of the Florentines in point of number. The Florentine warriors, who were well accustomed to a rout, cut them down as they fled from the field, and the Florentine peasantry showed no mercy."



Charted.

By R. W. DIXON.

(Concluded.)

TH the early times Thaxted appears to have been a small village. In the time of the Confessor one mill sufficed to grind the corn of the inhabitants, and there were but ten hives of bees; there was wood for 1,000 swine, and there were 120 acres of meadow. Always four horses and thirty-six beasts (for ploughing), 128 swine, and 200 sheep. Then it was worth thirty pounds (annual rent). In the time of the Conqueror there were two mills, and fifteen hives of bees. Some of the woodland appears to have been cleared, as then there was wood for about 800 swine. There were the same number of horses and beasts, but the number of sheep has increased to 330, and the annual value of rent from £30 to £50, "as say the French and the English." Richard has given to a certain Englishman (Garner by name) the estate on rent for £60, "but every year there fails him at the least £10." The town further in-

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creased, and in the time of Edward III. there were four or more mills.

In the time of Henry III. the cutlers were settled here, and the trade had become so considerable that privileges were accorded to the town, though it had not yet magistrates of its own. Thus at an assize held at Chelmsford in 1255, the jury for Dunmow Hundred returned that the inhabitants of Thaxted refused to pay ward-pence, and the Earl of Gloucester, Richard de Clare (father of that Gilbert who had married the King's niece in this same year), would not permit the King's bailiffs to enter in and distrain for them. This would show that the place had certain immunities, and that the King's officers had no right to enter. It is probable that the Earl in thus marrying his son to the King's niece had obliged the King. As her portion was not more than 500 marks, and the match therefore would be much to the advantage of the lady, he obtained of the King a grant of privileges for his town of Thaxted.

In the registers of Tilty Abbey it appears that this abbey "being to be put into possession of some rents of Thaxted," an order was obtained from Gilbert de Clare (who had succeeded his father Richard in 1262) for his sergeants and other bailiffs of the place to give their assistance for the recovery of the same. From this it also appears that the King's bailiffs had no right to enter within Thaxted, for that it was governed by the sergeants and officers of the Lord of Thaxted, or at least was under the protection of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester.

In a release, made about the latter end of Edward I., it appears that the town was governed by a reeve or steward of the manor. The release is from John, son of William, who is called *Prepositus de Taxtede*. In the seventh year of Edward III. we find it spoken of as a borough. In the reign of Philip and Mary mention is made of its having been an ancient borough, "and hath had in it, beyond the memory of man, a mayor and other officers, ministers, etc., and hath been endowed with diverse liberties, franchises, privileges, and jurisdictions, and so hath been used and accounted time out of mind." This would lead us to suppose that from Richard I.'s time at least, if not before, it had been a borough with various rights and

privileges. But it was in the reign of Edward III. that the town arrived at the summit of its prosperity. The cutlers were then formed into a company or mercantile guild, which was, after the Normans came in, a constant attendant on boroughs. A warden was at the head, and the cutlers in that capacity compounded with the lady of the manor for their works. Some idea may be gained of the extent of the trade from the number of branches of it; thus there were blacksmiths, grinders, carvers, hafters, gold-beaters, sheathers, furbishers, cutlers, and others. There is a hamlet now, about a mile from the town, called "Cutlers' Green;" remains of forges have been occasionally found there, and the tradition is that there were houses along the road, which leads from the town to this green; also in many places along here quantities of bits of bone have been turned up, the remains of the hafters in making the bone handles. On this road, and very near the town, are a few cottages and some farm-buildings, which still go by the name of "The Borough." Remains of forges have been seen in other parts, all of which things tend to confirm what indeed there is very little doubt of—the former trade and prosperity of the place. In the time of Henry VII. the trade began to fail, probably from the want of fuel, and before the end of the succeeding reign it was gone, and the inhabitants reduced very considerably; yet at the time of the dissolution of chantries, etc., it appears from a certificate relating to one at Thaxted "that this towne was then a great and populous towne, and a markett and thoroughfare towne, having in yt by estimation about the number of 800 houseling people," *i.e.*, householders.

In the 2nd and 3rd of Philip and Mary a new charter was obtained, it would seem with the hope of doing so much for the place that the trade of the cutlers might revive. The engraving is of the seal of the borough of Thaxted, and is in the entry preserved in the College of Arms, called "The Common Seal of the Towne of Thaxted, incorporated by the name of Maior, Bailiffs, and Commonality by Kinge Philip and Queen Mary, and confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, with increase of Liberties by King James."

The charter speaks of the borough having come to great ruin and decay by reason of the great poverty and necessity in the same, and in order that it may the better sustain the charges, burdens, etc., it was constituted an whole and only borough of itself, by the name of the mayor, bailiffs, and commonality of Thaxted; none but free men to trade in the same; the inhabitants to be free throughout England from prestation (purveyance money), custom, pontage, pyrage, and mortgage; the market-day to be on Friday; two fairs to be held, one on the Sunday after Ascension Day, the other on the Feast of St. Laurence. During these fairs is to be held a court of pypholder for rapid justice; *i.e.*, a court of *pieds poudrés*, or dusty feet, for administering rapid justice in fairs, markets, etc., where people came with their feet dusty.



A court of record was also established, in which pleas personal may be heard when the sum extends not to £10. The corporation was entitled to all tolls, pyrage, fallage, and pontage, with all other free liberties, customs, fines, etc., growing from the said fairs and markets, paying yearly to the Crown 20s. Further, the said mayor and bailiffs had power to grant a grammar school, to make orders concerning the same, and to purchase and receive lands for its support. This charter was confirmed by Elizabeth, but failed to restore the prosperity of the town. Want of fuel caused the cutlers to leave, and therefore in the 25th Elizabeth, 1583, clothiers and fustian-weavers were introduced, it is said by the assistance of Serjeant Bendlow, who was the first recorder under the charter of Philip and Mary. They remained some

fifty years, and then left. A part of the town still retains the name of "Weaverhead," it being probably the place they occupied.

Another charter was granted by James I. in 1618, extending the liberties of the town, and giving the corporation jurisdiction in pleas which amounted to £40. It appoints a recorder to assist the mayor, and these with other appointed justices are to hold certain general sessions, and no county magistrate to interfere. The Court of Sessions had power to inquire into petty treasons, murders, homicides, felonies, witchcrafts, enchantments, distractions, magical transgressions, forestallings, regratings, *i.e.*, purchasing provisions and selling them in the same market, and extortions.

If we may trust tradition, Thaxted did not escape in the times of the civil wars. The church was desecrated, horses were stabled therein, and the glorious windows were broken. The vicar was removed, and the sequestrators appointed by Parliament interfered to hinder the nominee of the patron from officiating. This the inhabitants resented, and sequestrators met with severe treatment at the hands of some women in the church, as they were attempting to hinder the rightful vicar from proceeding with the service. The mayor was present, but took no part; rather by his silence encouraging. The Puritans at last prevailed, and a vicar from that party was appointed in the place of the nominee of the patron. There is an entry in the register showing that he was appointed registrar under the Registration Act passed in the time of Cromwell.

The town languished and came to decay in the reign of Charles II., then further declined, and in the reign of James II. a *quo warranto* was sent to the mayor and corporation, and they having no funds to defend their place and honours, gave up their charter, and Thaxted was reduced to insignificance, retaining no relic of its former prosperity saving its church and quaint guildhall. There is still the shadow of a market on Fridays, and the two fairs are still held, which do little good; and if Eluric the Saxon could arise from his grave after nearly 900 years' rest therein, he would find the town different indeed, but not much more prosperous.

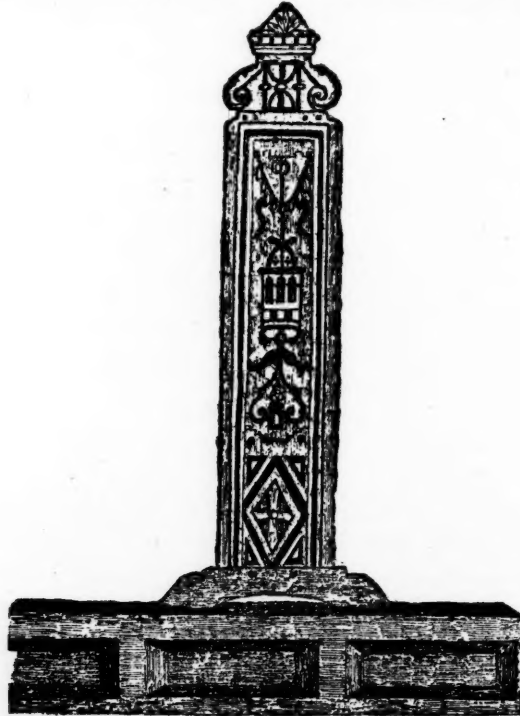
The engraving inserted here is from a sketch

—taken in the church—of the end of one of the benches, which originally belonged to the Jacobæan Chapel at Easton Lodge, and was brought to Thaxted Church when Lord Maynard removed the old chapel.

From the old records we learn that in the forty-sixth year of Edward III. the rent of land was 6d. an acre, and in the thirty-fourth year of that King the wages of a carpenter were 4d. a day. They are much in the same proportion now, for if we multiply both pay-

window is said to be one of the finest in Essex. The other remains of the abbey are merely two bits of walls, against one of which the cloisters appear to have been built; they stand alone by themselves in a pleasant meadow. The walk to Tilty is along the meandering brook—the baby river Chelmer, which, in common with its sister river Blackwater, has its rise in the vicinity of Thaxted.

On the hill on the left of the brook is a clump of fir-trees surrounding the grave of



ments by ten they approximate to the present value of each.

It may interest, if it does not comfort, landlords to know that in the time of the Conqueror, "Richard's" Thaxted tenant, the Saxon "Garner," was behind in his rent to the extent of £10 a year out of a rental of £60.

There are delightfully rural walks around Thaxted. Tilty Abbey, which is about three miles from Thaxted, has been alluded to more than once in this paper. Only part of the church is preserved, of which the east

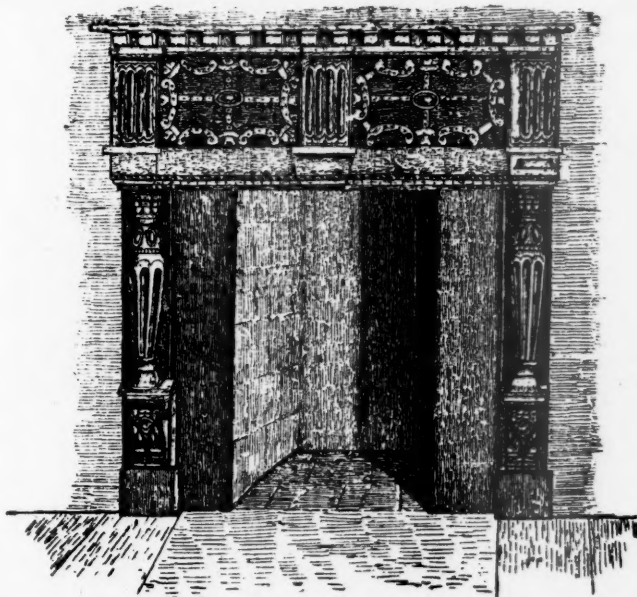
the whilom owner of the land, who ordered his burial in this lonely place. The landscape view is very pretty, the brook and pastures, the swelling hills with field and wood, the bend in the valley to the left with Tilty Abbey Church and mill, and on the right the beautiful tower and spire of Thaxted, with here and there a windmill or farm homestead dotted about.

There is an exceedingly pleasant walk to Horeham Hall across the fields and along by the woods. The old Hall stands on high

ground in open park-like pastures, backed by pleasant woods, and the grounds are agreeably undulating. The views of the towers and stacks of ornamental chimneys of Horeham Hall embosomed in trees are very picturesque. The wing formed by the chapel has been pulled down, and parts of the moats filled up. Formerly there was a double moat with drawbridge; these have completely disappeared. The fine hall which separates the kitchens and bedrooms above them from the rooms and tower on its other end, has a very handsome oriel window, and is still warmed by the immense open hearth with its huge pile

short?) was ordered by Elizabeth to receive the Spanish Ambassador; but the latter complained grievously, and thought he was disparaged by the shortness of the name. He imagined that a man bearing a monosyllabic name could never, in the great alphabet of civil life, have performed anything great or honourable; but when he found that honest John Cuts displayed a hospitality which had nothing monosyllabic in it, he groaned only at the utterance of the name of his host."

In the meadows by Horeham Hall the pyramid orchis grew abundantly, and the



of wood and faggot. In the room at the top of the tower was shown Queen Elizabeth's slipper, evidently a myth; it looked much more like one of Oliver Cromwell's. That Queen's side-saddle used to be shown—a much more authentic relic. Queen Elizabeth passed some time here during her sister's reign, and more than once paid a visit to Sir John Cutte who built Horeham Hall, where he resided. He stood high in the royal favour, and it must have been of him that the following anecdote is quoted by Disraeli from Fuller: "An opulent citizen of the name of John Cuts (what name can be more unluckily

hedgerows were gay with wild flowers, *e.g.*, the pink-petalled, yellow-stamened, bitter centaury, the beautiful yellow-wort, blue chicory, lilac scabious, purple tufted vetch, rest-harrow, and the delicately-scented convolvulus arvensis.

There is another field-walk to the manor-house of Broad Oak, a venerable moated place. The ancient brickwork is beautifully tinted by its covering of yellow and gray lichens. The big mullioned windows and fine stacks of curious chimneys are very interesting. The accompanying sketch is of an oak chimney-piece in one of the bedrooms,

and is a beautiful bit of old carving, nearly black with age. Some of the stairs are of solid blocks of oak, and carry us back to those plentiful forest times yielding fodder for swine and fuel for the forges of the cutlers. This old manor-house stands in a very lonely situation.

The Saxon tower of Little Bardfield Church, a distance of three miles in the opposite direction from Thaxted, is a venerable object, rendered the more interesting from its environment of ancient trees and pleasant pastoral surroundings. This ancient church-tower amply repays the antiquarian for making a visit to Little Bardfield, and his pleasure will be enhanced by the views obtained from high ground between it and the spire-crowned borough behind him.



English Religious Drama, and its Stage Arrangements.

(Concluded.)

FOR scenery in our sense of the word was entirely unknown to the mediæval stage. Judging from an engraving given by Mr. Sharp of a pageant-vehicle at Coventry during the time of representation, it would appear that the stage was open at the back and sides, so that from every point the spectators could see what was going on, though those stationed in the rear could have obtained only a very imperfect view. With such arrangements, scenery was of course a matter of impossibility; and the want thereof had to some extent to be supplied by stage-properties.

Each company was bound to provide whatever was necessary for the proper presentation of that portion of the dramatic cycle which was assigned to it; and the various guilds vied with one another in making the adjuncts to their performances as costly and handsome as possible. When the mystery-play was first removed from the church to the open street, the stage-setting was but little more ambitious than it had been when the choir remained the scene of action; but in the long period during which the religious drama continued popular in England, additions and improvements of various simple kinds were being constantly made. How far

these additions and improvements had gone by the year 1564, may be gathered from the following extract taken from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for February, 1784 (vol. liv., p. 103):

A note of the particulars of the properties of the stage-play played at Lincoln in the month of July, a^d 6, regine Elizabeth, in the time of the mayoralty of Richard Carter; which play was then played in Broadgate in the said city, and it was the story of *Old Tobit* in the Old Testament.

Lying at Mr. Norton's house, in tenure of William Smart:

- First. Hell mouth with a nether chap.
- Item. A prison with a covering.
- Item. Sarah's chambre.

Remaining in St. Swithin's Church:

- Item. A great idol, with a club.
- Item. A tomb, with a covering.
- Item. The cyty of Jerusalem, with towers and pinacles.
- Item. The cyty of Raiges, with towers and pinacles.
- Item. The cyty of Nineveh.
- Item. The king's palace of Nineveh.
- Item. Old Tobye's house.
- Item. The Israelite's house, and the neighbour's house.
- Item. The king's palace at Laches.
- Item. A firmament, with a fiery cloud, and a double cloud, in custody of Thomas Fulbeck, Alderman.

Several of these items, it must be confessed, are not a little puzzling; it is by no means clear, for instance, what the "cyty of Jerusalem, with towers and pinacles," could have been like. Moreover, the "firmament, with a fiery cloud," would seem to have belonged to some form of incipient scenery. But we have, unfortunately, no means of throwing much light upon the above list, and must, therefore, limit our attention to the first-mentioned of the properties—"Hell mouth"—concerning which we have indeed ample information.*

During the Middle Ages, let it be remembered, Heaven and Hell were no merely vague conceptions, floating upon the far-off horizon of consciousness, and having but little influence upon present purposes and actions. Those were the days when men really believed; now, as Mr. Spencer has put

* Perhaps the nearest approach to scenery of which we have any definite notice, is in connection with the play of the *Flood* in the Chester series. After the ark has been built and everything is in readiness, we have this stage direction: "Then Noy shall goe into the arke with all his famlye, his wife excepte; the arke must be borded rounde about, and upon the bordes all the beastes and fowles here after rehearsed must be painted, that these wordes may agree with the pictures."—*De Deluvio Noe*, ed. by J. H. Markham for Roxburghe Club.

it, they only "believe that they believe." It is impossible in this sceptical age to realize the all-absorbing faith which then prevailed in Satan and Hell—things which, it is true, still occupy no small space in our creeds, but from which all the tangibility, all the harsh, sharply-defined reality, have passed away for ever. It was this faith in what we call the supernatural which supplied a bond of sympathy between the spectators and the events of a mystery-play, which now a days would be wholly wanting. To those for whom *Deus, Filius, Spiritus, Diabolus*, have passed into mere abstractions, any attempt to represent these characters in concrete, tangible forms would only be at once ludicrous and irreverent; while, at the same time, the absence of a purely human element would make the play tedious and uninteresting in the extreme. Men enjoy in fiction that which to some extent touches their own lives; and in its ultimate analysis, humanity is the only thing that can be actually realized and believed in. Even in the most dogmatic of the mystery-plays, the human element persistently forced itself to the front; and the constant result of dramatic progress was to bring it into stronger and stronger relief. But in these mediæval plays there was room for another element besides the human. With that only, a play would have been incomplete. While all classes believed in God and the Devil, in Heaven and Hell, with the same unquestioning faith as that with which they believed in themselves and the world around them; when anthropomorphism had full play; when there had as yet been no talk of a "stream of tendency," or of the "something not ourselves which makes for righteousness;" when men made no generalizations, reached no abstractions, wandered through no by-paths of speculation—the presentation of the Deity, dressed as a man, speaking as a man, acting as a man, caused no shock and aroused no sense of incongruity. The incongruity would have been felt if the supernatural figures had not been there, and had not so spoken and acted. Heaven and Hell were the vast complements of this world; without them human destiny would have been meaningless, and human existence incomplete; their influence everywhere interpenetrated the lives of common men. Above all, in that twilight of terror, was Hell real and tan-

gible and vivid; and hence its importance in these old mystery-plays, which represent so faithfully the spiritual condition of the time. In France, Hell was actually presented to the spectators; and though in England, as we have seen, this was not the case, the nether regions were not, therefore, any the more left out of account. The audience was always reminded of their existence by the most universal and important of the properties—"Hell Mouth."

In its original form, this was nothing more than a hole or chasm leading from the stage to the lower apartment; but in course of time it was so embellished and elaborated, that by the period of which I am more particularly speaking it had grown into a grotesque and enormous head, through the jaws of which entrance and egress could be obtained to and from the room below. It was constructed of cloth (probably of canvas), and was generally painted; for we find among the Coventry entries several which refer to the "payntyng" of "hell hede;" one such entry including a payment made for "cloth for hyt." Indeed both care and money were willingly expended to add to the artistic perfection of this important piece of furniture. From various references we learn that the jaws were frequently made to open and shut by machinery; and that the devils from time to time passed in and out "to delight and instruct the spectators." Nor was this all. To add to the realism of the scene, a fire was sometimes lighted inside the head; so that when the jaws opened, the audience might be further edified by the smoke and flames which could be seen within. Thus much may be gathered from entries such as those in the accounts of the Drapers' Company at Coventry, where we read:

It^m payd for keepyng of fyre at hell mothe - . iiij*d*.
In an old French play, or fragment, to which the name *Adam* has been given, there are directions that when the devil has carried off a soul, a loud noise shall be made with kettles and pans, and a great smoke shall be produced to add further to the general effect. How much such arrangements as these speak to us of the religious terrorism of the Middle Ages! In an account given of the performance of *Le Mystère de la Passion de Jésus Christ* at Veximel in 1437, it is pleasantly remarked that the "mouth of Hell" was

very well done, for it opened and shut when the devils required to enter and come out, and had two large eyes of steel." It may be remarked in passing that this conception of the entrance to the lower regions as an enormous pair of jaws, whimsical as it may seem, was very general in the Middle Ages. The old illuminators constantly made use of it in their designs.

Other and relatively less important properties seem to have been pretty generally provided. I may mention a team of horses or oxen required in one of the Townley plays to draw a plough; furniture for the interior of a house in another play of the same series, and especially a bed and cradle for a woman and her child; a throne for Pilate; gallows; an apple-tree for Eden; a pillar to which Jesus was bound when scourged; a beam for the self-destruction of Judas (a chaplain of Metrange, while playing this "heavy" part, was once nearly hanged in good earnest); and a cross for the Crucifixion. These are articles selected almost at random, principally from the accounts furnished by Mr. Sharp; but they are sufficient to show the general taste in stage-decoration. It is quite certain that the different companies, urged on by rivalry with one another, were careful to provide all the appliances within their power. With some of the articles mentioned, indeed, they seem to have gone to lengths of quite unnecessary expense. The pillar just referred to was gilded; and decoration by painting or gilding became so popular, that after a time the cross itself was often, if not always, embellished in one or other way.*

Before completing this hasty summary of the stage-properties employed in those old days, I may mention a curious *sine quâ non* of Pilate. That character seems to have been almost invariably provided with a club and

* Love of colour, without reference to its propriety, remained a distinguishing trait of the English stage long after the secularization of the drama. In Henslowe's *Diary*, for instance, where there are no expenses entered for scenery, and but few for properties, there is mention of much money having been laid out in gorgeous silks, satins, velvets, and other materials of personal adornment. The contrast between the sums spent in this way and those devoted to the purchase of the plays themselves is remarkable, for, as Mr. Collier has pointed out in the introduction to his edition of the *Diary* published for the Shakespeare Society, Henslowe did not give as much for the five acts of *Woman Killed with Kindness* as for the gown of the heroine.

balls. The head of the former was made of leather stuffed with wool, and was fixed upon a staff of wood. The balls were also made of leather, and were filled with wool, or some other soft substance. There are several entries concerning these balls in the Coventry accounts; at one time no fewer than sixteen being mentioned together. It is impossible now to conjecture to what use these balls can have been put. One astute German critic has, indeed, thrown out the pregnant suggestion that in all probability they were employed for cricket; but somehow, to an English reader, less apt to evolve solutions from the depth of inner consciousness, the idea of Pilate playing cricket with a leathern club and sixteen soft balls does not seem to furnish a very satisfactory explanation.

Of the machinery and mechanical contrivances in vogue, we know but little. We have already seen that "Hell Mouth" was made to open and shut, and here, doubtless, we have the germ of stage-mechanism; but in this direction probably very little was done. There is an entry among the Coventry accounts for "starch to make a storm:" the starch, presumably, being used to simulate hail. Simple contrivances of this kind would naturally suggest themselves as time went on; and among the later institutions we actually meet with a "yerethquake." Unfortunately, our knowledge of these matters is very scanty; for, though various contrivances are mentioned in the accounts of the trade-companies taking part, it is not easy, at this distance of time, and in the absence of more definite information than we possess, to make sure that we interpret the entries rightly;* while the stage-directions themselves give us no clue whatever to the way in which the arrangements were carried out. But upon the whole, it is not likely that theatrical mechanism made any noteworthy progress until permanent

* The simplicity of the mechanical contrivances in use may be, perhaps, illustrated by a reference to the early secular drama. From Robert Greene's *Alphonsus*, we learn that arrangements were made for gods and goddesses to descend from heaven upon the stage, "Let Venus be let down from the top of the stage," runs the direction; but what follows shows us the difficulty with which these stage-effects were sometimes fraught, for the play concludes with the quaint words, "Exit Venus. Or, if you can conveniently, let a chair come down from the top of the stage and draw her up." See Collier's *History of Dramatic Poetry* vol. iii., pp. 161, 162.

theatres were established towards the close of the sixteenth century. A description of the stage-system then introduced does not, however, fall within the purpose of the present paper, which has aimed only at getting together some of the scattered references to the manner of performance adopted during the continuance of the religious drama in England.

WILLIAM HENRY HUDSON, F.R. HIST. S.



Some Architectural Notes on Rouen Cathedral.

THE nave of this church, which is especially interesting, is a magnificent example of early thirteenth-century work; but it has been so much altered by the changes introduced about the end of the same century and early in the following one, that it requires very careful study to trace out accurately the several alterations, especially as there appears to have been a strong influence at work among the later builders to make their alterations harmonize with the original work.

We may take it for certain that the Romanesque choir and transepts were left standing, when just about the year 1200 the older nave was destroyed and the present magnificent structure was begun.

The tower of St. Romain (north-west) is said to be a remnant of the earlier church. Possibly this may be the case as to the lower stages, as far as the *core* of the masonry is concerned; but at present there is nothing to be seen which points to details earlier than the beginning of the thirteenth century, though the massiveness of its design and the slight *batter* observable at its base make the earlier date very probable, in which case it follows that the earlier nave was of the same length as the present one.

On first entering, the eye is especially struck by the great length of the nave, which is enhanced by the close grouping of the piers, there being eleven bays up to the lantern-crossing, exclusive of the space between the west towers, which nearly equals two additional ones. These piers are very bold and massive, with rectangular plinths whose diameter from east to west is nearly equal to the intervening arch-spaces.

The triforium consists of a similar arcade to that below, but of about half the height. This is now open to the aisles, but, as will presently be shown, this was not the original arrangement.

The original clerestory has only an elevation of a few feet remaining, it being cut off by a low segmental arch on which rises the present clerestory—a beautiful work of the early fourteenth century. There still remains enough of the original design to complete it in the imagination. Below the low sill of the clerestory windows we can see a low arcaded gallery, through the centre of which in each bay there rises the lower part of a circular shaft which formed the inner plane of tracery of the clerestory, and which must have been very similar to that of the nave of Bayeux Cathedral—two lights with a pierced trefoil or quatrefoil in the head. All the upper part has been destroyed to make way for the present clerestory, which springs from a higher level above the segmental arch, that was turned over what was left of the original work.

In consequence of these alterations, we find the very unusual arrangement of *four* stories instead of the customary *three*. As this is a quite unique feature, it will be as well to specify these stories in order. They are: 1st, the main arcade; 2nd, the original triforium (now opening into the side aisles); 3rd, the original clerestory (now practically the triforium or blind story); and 4th, the clerestory of the fourteenth century.

There is reason for believing that the side aisles were originally vaulted at the level of the main arcade (the usual arrangement), although all traces have disappeared; but it is very doubtful if the central vault was ever contemplated, let alone attempted.

By the middle of the thirteenth century the nave must have presented the appearance of a very fine structure, with details answering pretty nearly to what in England we should call *late Transition*—the side aisles vaulted and the nave probably covered with a flat wooden ceiling.

These works were hardly completed when, about 1275, the rebuilding of the choir and transepts was taken in hand.

In the interval between the rebuilding of the nave and the later work, a great change had come over the architectural spirit of the country, and the passion for great height and

the attenuation of internal points of support (which to us Englishmen are such marked points of difference between our own and French buildings in general) seized upon the clergy of the cathedral. Accordingly in rebuilding the choir and transepts the main arcade was carried up to the level of the nave triforium, and the massive clustered piers of the nave were represented by an arcade resting on very light, lofty, and wide-spaced circular columns—the bane of French fourteenth-century work. Upon this was placed a triforium and clerestory of fair proportions in themselves, but dwarfed by their position above a main arcade of such elevation.

These works being completed, it would appear that the builders returned to the nave for the purpose of bringing it into harmony with the new work.

Accordingly they made away with the vaults over the side aisles, and replaced them by others at a higher level (above the triforium); and at the same time, to provide extra chapel accommodation, the outer walls were removed to the outside of the buttresses (which were themselves extended some 6 feet), and lofty windows inserted running up to the new aisle vaults.

The destruction of the older clerestory and the replacing it with one at a higher level in the fourteenth century, has been mentioned above; but as this entailed a quantity of work at lower levels of extremely interesting character, it must be considered somewhat at length.

If we examine the plinths of the main arcade of the nave, we find that they are all *rectangular*; but on the face of the piers towards the central aisle there is a *segmental* projection, which, on close examination, proves to be not an integral part of the original plinth. This segmental plinth carries the bases of the group of triple vaulting shafts which, without a break or collar, rise to the spring of the vault of the central aisle. On examining the base mouldings we shall find that though there is great similarity between these last and those on either side of them, there is still a difference, which really is the clue to the unravelling of the changes effected. The original bases on either side are *angular*, with a small leaf (? ivy) resting upon the projecting angle of

the base, just as we constantly find it in our English Transitional work; while the bases of the vaulting shafts are *circular* (what in England we should call pure Early English). Again, if we carry our eyes up these vaulting shafts to the capitals of the main arcade, we shall see that a band of shallow foliage of distinctly later date than the adjoining capitals encircles them, and at the spring of the vault (which is distinctly early fourteenth century, and coeval with the new clerestory), though the capitals are of early *form*, yet their grouping corresponds exactly with those in the aisles, which must be of later date, as will be mentioned below. These vaulting shafts of the central aisle, rising as they do without a break (for the band of foliage mentioned above is hardly noticeable) to such a height, form one of the grandest features in the building, and although quite different in section and detail, remind one of those in the naves of York and Winchester Cathedrals in their dignified simplicity.

On entering the side aisles a great departure from the original design reveals itself. The early thirteenth-century vault has disappeared, and the present one, of some hundred years later date, rises to a level with that of the choir aisles.

In order to obtain access to the triforium arcades, after the destruction of the older vault, a triple vaulting shaft has been attached to the piers of the main arcade facing the aisles, the capitals of which are evidently of later date, and are corbelled out so as to carry a quantity of light detached shafts, which in turn support a small gallery that is carried round the back of the triforium piers.

This is quite a unique architectural feature, and running as it does from end to end of each aisle, is one of the most exquisite "tit-bits" that the Middle Ages have produced. The triple vaulting shafts are carried through this gallery up to the spring of the vault, which is distinctly of fourteenth-century character.

On the outer sides of the aisles the old windows have been replaced by openings (as stated above) extending from buttress to buttress, and rising to the height of the aisle vaults, the vaulting being carried on triple shafts springing from base mouldings similar to the later works in the main arcade opposite.

In order to give sufficient internal space for side-chapels, as well as to resist the additional thrust of a stone vault at a level some 15 feet higher than originally intended, the depth of the buttresses has been increased about 6 feet, as may be seen in the two Eastern Chapels, north and south, where the extended buttresses are not of equal thickness; and also on the exterior of the south aisle, the original caps of the buttresses may be seen behind the present ones, and covered by a later flying buttress.

In all these alterations (with the exception of the partial destruction of the original clerestory), the work has been carried out so much in harmony with the original design, such an adherence to old forms and mouldings has been displayed, that to the casual observer the work might all seem to be of the same date.

In fact, the solution now attempted is the result of several days' concentrated study of the building, and was not arrived at without the destruction of many theories which seemed satisfactory to begin with, but which would not hold water all round.

From those on the spot, in answer to anxious inquiries for a solution of these difficulties, the parrot-cry was always the same, "C'est tout du treizième siècle." Any further inquiries to them seemed absolutely foolish.

We cannot think that English antiquaries will accept such superficial dicta, and we can only add that if after reading these notes the student is tempted to see with his own eyes what is here but feebly described, he will find a mine of wealth in the nave of Rouen Cathedral.

REGINALD A. CAYLEY.

The Land of Tin.

BY HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A.

(Continued.)



CORNWALL is the land of romance. Here has been the home of the giant and the fairy, and also the scene of the great actions of King Arthur and his noble knights. Arthurian localities have been a great trouble and stumb-

ling-block to many writers, because the old romancers knew, or at least cared, little about geography, and they think nothing of stepping from Cornwall to the Orkneys. Few if any traditions are to be gleaned of Arthur even in the neighbourhood of Tintadgel* and Camelford which are almost the only defined Arthurian localities. South of Tintadgel, near St. Columb, is the eminence of Castle an Dinas, or the earth-fort, crowned by an elliptical doubly entrenched camp of six acres, which tradition affirms to have been the hunting-seat of Arthur, who, according to the legend, chased the wild deer on the Tregon moors.

The King is supposed to be still haunting the spots where he once dwelt, in the form of a Cornish chough with its

Talons and beak all red with blood;

and therefore it is considered that bad luck will attend the man who kills a chough.

Broceliande is by some supposed to be in Brittany, and by others in Cornwall:

Mervelous Merling is wasted away
With a wicked woman woe might shee be,
For shee hath closed him in a craige
On Cornwel coast.

At Mousehole there is a rock called Merlin's Rock, and there is one of Merlin's prophecies which relates to it:

There shall stand on the stone of Merlyn
Those who shall burn Paul, Penzance, and Newlyn.

The prophecy is supposed to have been accomplished when the Spaniards landed at Mousehole on the 23rd of July, 1595.

In the western part of Cornwall, all marks of any peculiar kind found on the rocks are referred either to the giants or to the devil; but in the eastern part such markings are usually attributed to King Arthur.

The giants are everywhere; the huge rocks were their seats, and the great stones their playthings, and also the missiles which they hurled with constant inaccuracy at each other. Here is the giant's chair, and pulpit, and cave, and there the mark of his foot. When, however, the country was thoroughly Christianized, the devil often ousted the giant, and we find therefore the devil's frying-pan and the devil's jump. The fairies are a

* This spelling is adopted in order to show the pronunciation, as one unlearned in the speech of the place would naturally pronounce Tintadgel with the g hard.

numerous body, and are divided into many quite distinct sets. There are the small people, who are supposed by some to be the ancient Druids, that are getting gradually smaller and smaller, until at last they will turn into ants; then there are the Spriggans, who are found in the neighbourhood of cromlechs, cairns, etc., piskies, the Cornish for pixey; buccas or knockers, who are mine sprites, and are supposed to be the souls of the poor Jews, who in olden times worked the tin mines of Cornwall; and lastly, there are the brownies or household sprites.

The philologist can study the remains of the ancient language in the old proverbs, in the names of places, and in the names of persons, all of which open up a broad field of inquiry. The proverb says:

By Tre, Pol, and Pen,
You may know the Cornish men.

These words are descriptive names of places, and we thus see that most of the names of persons in Cornwall are derived from the names of places; but it would be a mistake to suppose that all true Cornish surnames begin with one of these syllables.

The Cornish language bore greater affinity to the Breton or Armorican dialect of Brittany than to the Welsh, and was a link of union between them. It remained in common use until modern times. Andrew Borde, writing in the reign of Henry VIII., says: "In Cornwall is two speeches; the one is naughty English and the other is Cornish speech, and there be many men and women the which cannot speak one word of English, but all Cornish." Newlyn and Mousehole, two fishing villages near Penzance, were the last strongholds of the ancient language; but by the middle of the last century it had become obsolete for conversation. Dolly Pentreath (or Jeffery, which was her married name) has gained much notoriety as the last person who could speak Cornish, and according to Daines Barrington she talked it fluently; but her claim to be the last speaker has been disputed. She was buried in the churchyard of Paul, and Prince Lucien Bonaparte placed a granite obelisk over her grave. As English has been of late adoption in Cornwall, the people speak a purer language, with less of a dialect than they do in the adjoining county of Devon.

The difference is perceptible immediately on crossing the border.

The original use of the word "town" as an enclosure still remains in Cornwall; thus the town-place is the farmyard, and a village or collection of houses, however small, around a church is called a church-town. Thus the whole parish of Sennen is spoken of as Sennen, but the village itself is the church-town. It is requisite to bear this in mind in travelling; for you may be in a parish, and yet some miles from the village you seek.

Cornwall has special claims of interest to hold out to the geologist. Here he can study geological changes on a large scale, and see with his eyes the effect of winds, sea, and storms on this slip of land. Time has done its work on the headlands and points of the coast; all unenduring material has been washed away, and only the solid remains, such as the hard quartzose and trappean rocks of Trevoze Head, the greenstone and trappean rocks of Pentire Point near Padstow, the hard slates of St. Agnes Head, the compact sandstone and hard slates of Godrevy Head, the greenstone of St. Ives Point, the greenstone and hardened schistose rocks of Gurnard's Head, the granite of the Land's End, and the serpentine, diallage and hornblende rocks of the Lizard headlands. The sea has encroached upon the land in many places, more especially in Mount's Bay. A part of the *Western Green*, now a bare sandy beach, was described in the reign of Charles II. as thirty-six acres of pasture-land, and in the last century tithe was received for land now situated under the cliff at Penzance.

It is also known that a submarine forest exists beneath Mount's Bay, and this is probably connected with the tradition that St. Michael's Mount was once situated in the midst of a wood.

There is still another feature of Cornwall, and that the principal one, which is of interest both to the geologist and to the practical man—viz. the mining operations of the county. Cornwall has been for centuries the chief tin-producing district of the world; it is essentially the "land of tin." Lumps of smelted tin have been found, which have been believed to be of great antiquity, but nothing upon which historical evidence could be founded is forthcoming. One gentleman

"thought" he could decipher on a lump of tin the initials "S.P.Q.R.," but no one would corroborate his conjecture. Working for copper is but of late introduction. No notice at all was taken of copper until the latter end of the fifteenth century, and no mine was exclusively worked for it until the year 1700. As a general rule, tin is found in granite and lead in slate, copper near the junction of these two formations, but copper and tin are often found in the same lodes.

Certain districts are covered with mines, and the country round cannot be said to be improved by their presence; but we must remember that we are in a land of mines and miners. Many persons do not like to leave the county without descending one of the mines, although there is nothing to see there. The mining operations that are interesting to observe are performed above, and not in the bowels of the earth. If, however, you decide to descend, you will have to change your own clothes for a flannel shirt and drawers, canvas trousers and jacket, a white night-cap and a round hat composed of a hard substance, in which a candle is stuck with clay. When you are in the mine there are two things you must be careful not to do—not to whistle, for it is "uncanny," and not to scrape the rungs of the ladder. As you pass certain parts of the rock in your descent and ask where you are, you will be told that this is only "country," which translated means that there is no ore there.

A fat man once went down a mine, and as his weight assisted him, he found it easy to descend. The captain who was with him begged him to return, but he would go on. When, however, he did try to go back he found it a different matter; and the miners had to carry him up, which would naturally be a difficult operation, as the space is not usually superabundant. The temperature of the various mines is very different, and some are of great heat, the men working in a sort of vapour-bath. As mining is one of the chief causes of the prosperity of Cornwall, so the fisheries are another, and a favourite toast is "Tin and fish." The sean and drift fisheries of the county now employ about thirteen hundred boats and about four thousand men, which represent a capital of between £240,000 and £250,000. The

pilchards cured and exported amount to about sixteen thousand hogsheads, at prices from 64s. to 72s. per hogshead. Now as each hogshead contains about two thousand to three thousand fish, we see what prodigious numbers are caught. In the autumn of 1871 the enormous number of forty-six thousand hogsheads were caught in Cornwall.

The pilchard fishery employs large numbers of persons, and great is the excitement when a shoal of fish is caught, which is usually in August. As the proverb has it:

When the corn is in the shock
Then the fish is on the rock.

The pilchard is a fish caught only on the coasts of Cornwall, but here the preparation for its capture is carried out upon a scale of great magnitude. Immense shoals of fish advance towards the shore under the guidance of the pilchard king; the numbers are so great that they colour the sea as far as the eye can reach, and frequently impede the passage of vessels. They are caught in a large net called a sean, and when the season for capture has arrived, and the gathering of sea-birds gives warning of the approach of the pilchards, look-out men or huers are stationed on the cliffs, who on descrying the fish cry out "*Heva, heva, heva!*" Then all is excitement, and the boats shoot off from shore. The huers point out the direction by signals, and the great net is let down. When all is made secure, the fish are removed by a smaller net into the boats and brought to land, when the work of the women commences. The pilchards are carried to fish-cellars to be cured, and there they remain in bulk for six weeks. Much of the oil runs off, and the fish are carefully washed and packed in hogsheads. The greater part of the annual produce is shipped to Italy and Spain, whence arises the toast of the fisherman, "Long life to the Pope, and death to thousands."

The people hold a superstition that it is unlucky to eat fish from the head downwards, because it is sure to turn the heads of the fish away from the coasts.

The beauty and variety of the coast scenery is perhaps unequalled, but it has not always been so much admired as it deserved to be. Gilpin went as far as Bodmin in search of the picturesque, but returned, not having

found what he sought. Our ancestors' views of the beautiful differed greatly from ours, but we must remember that they had not the railway or good roads to take them easily over uninteresting places, and they did not care for the paths across the moorlands, which were said to have been first traced by angels' feet and then trodden by pilgrims.

Cultivation has now become general, and agriculture finds its place in toasts by the side of fish, tin, and copper. The potatoes and other vegetables produced in Cornwall are excellent, and are conveyed over the West Cornwall line in large numbers, besides the shipments at Penzance and Hayle.

The interior of the country is wild in parts and beautiful in others, but the real charm is the coast scenery of the north, the south, and the west. The cliffs have a rugged grandeur of their own, and contrast forcibly with the fertile beauty of the cliffs of Devonshire. No part of the county can compete with the romantic charms of Lynton and its valley of rocks, and valleys of the Lyn; but there is sufficient beauty for the lover of sea and cliff to revel in the richness of the feast that is before him. The gray and black tints of Cornwall and the red earths of Devonshire are both infinitely more picturesque than the chalk of other parts of the English coast. A Cornishman told us that he could never understand what was meant by the white cliffs of England until he went to Dover, for he had never before seen any cliffs that were white. It is delightful for the traveller to sit upon the cliffs and listen to

The murmuring surge

That on the unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,

conjuring up the while to his imagination tales of giants and fairies, and of the great deeds of Arthur and his noble knights, and later still of the black actions of the smugglers and wreckers, for we seem here to be in a land of wonders; and although superstitions are gradually dying out, they linger longer in the corners of the world than elsewhere.

(To be continued.)



Stanford Churchwardens' Accounts (1552-1602).

BY WALTER HAINES.



THE following extracts are taken from the original Account Book of the churchwardens of Stanford-in-the-Vale, Berkshire. The accounts are preceded by an inventory of the church goods taken in 1553, a list of the articles renewed in the reign of Queen Mary by Dorothy Fettyplace Voys, and a list of the moneys owed to the church by various of the parishioners. The inventory has been already printed in the appendix to *A Berkshire Village, a Sketch of the History and Antiquities of Stanford*, by the Rev. L. G. Maine, published in 1866.

THE FFYFTE PARTE OF THIS BOOKE.

Here ffolowyng ys the ordre of the geuyng of the looffs to make holy bred w^t v^e of where hyt begynith & endythe what the hool valure ys in what porsyons h^e ys deuyded & to whome ye porsions be dew and though h^e be written in the fyvet parte of ye dyvision of ye boke before in the begynning w^t thes wordds (how monay shall be payed towards the chargs of the Comunion) *ye shall understonde y^e in the tyme of Scysme when this Realme was deuyded from ye Catholic Churche ye wiche was in the yer of our Lord God 1547 in ye second yer of Kyng Edward ye syxt all godly ceremonies & good usys were taken owt of ye Church w^t in this Realme & then the monay y^e was bestoyd one the holy bredde was Turned to ye use of fyndyng brayd & wyne for ye Comunyon & then the olde order beyng browght unto his prystyne state before this boke was wrytten cawsyd me to wryte w^t this terme (The ordre of the geuyng of The loofs to make holy bredde).*

Inprimis the geuyng of the holy lofe takyth his begynnynge at a pece of Grownde caulyd Ganders at the wrytting here of in the Tenure of Thomas collens. The whiche pece of ground cauled ganders ys a cottage & when that grownde caulyd ganders doth begyn then doo all the cottags in the Towne

* The passage between asterisks is crossed out in the original by a later hand. The word "Scysme" is almost obliterated.

geue in ordre wth the other groundds & howsses Rownde abowte untill y^t come to the sayd ground caulid ganders agayne & theyre levyth. And at the second goyng abowte the Towne yt begyneth at Richard Snodnams howse the yonger wyche howse ys next to the vicarage one the northe syde & then dothe all yardlands halffe yardlands cotsettulls* & meeses geue untill h^t hathe gone Rownde a gayne & be com to ganders. And theyre & then begyneth the Thyrd tyme & so Rownde a bowte the Tounne a gayne So y^t cotags geue but at eury seconde tyme goyng abowte. There be sum howsses in the parishe yt hathe notte geuen the holy loofe at eny tyme y^t ever eny of the parishe at this wrytting knew of & they be theys The parsonage The vicarage The ferme cauled the manor howse a cottage belonging to the vicarage a smythes forge one the Greene & the churche howse cauled the Gyld hawll. Here after followyth the ordre of geuyng of the whole Townesheep as well cottages as others wth the names of Them yt helde suche grownds and howssis at the wryttinge here of wth an addyson one theyr hedds who hathe a cottage to awyde varyans when theyr Tyme to geue for the holy Loofe shall come.†

Thus endythe geuyng of the breade to make holy bredde of Thorough the whole Towne bothe wher yt begyneth & endyth

The wholl valure of The cargs cumyth to ijd ob and yt ys Thus devided. The offer to the curats hand Too peny worth of bread with a halfepeny candull or a halfepeny for the candull putte in to a Taper & browght uppe to the preste at the highe alt^r. of the Too peny-worthe of bredde they Resyrve a halfepeny lofe wholl for to be delyvered to The next that shal geve the holy loofe for a knowledge to prepare agaynst the sooneday folloyng. And thus I make an ende of this matter.

THE SYXT PARTE OF THIS BOOKE.

The syxt & laste parte of the dyvysyon as ht apperythe in the begynning of this booke ys consarning ye accountts of the churche

* Cotsettulls = cotsethlands.

† The list of inhabitants contains the following :

John Cox for his howse
John Hawkyens the yonger for the myll
Richard Hawkyens for a wyck close
Henry Snodnam for Slutfolde Thyse

wardens of Stanforde for the yers yt yer werre Church Reves or Church wardens w^t a declaration what y^e Receuyde in monay in plaet in Juells ornamentts & other stufte belongyng to the churche of Stanford for ye yers y^t y^el weer in offes & what chargs or expences thei wer at in & abowt the sayd church or eny thing or things ther to appertayning whylest y^el wer in offes. & also an note or Remembrans what Remayned at ye ende of eury yers Cownte over & above all charges. yet h^t ys to bee Remembred y^t ther ys not nor shall be expressede in their accountts eny thing but ye monay y^t the Receue at ther entrans y^e tyme y^t y^el ecersyse ther offyes y^e monay y^t y^el lay forthe towching thir offics & the monay y^t Remaynethe over & above all chargs at ye tyme y^el departe ther offics. And as towching plaat Juells ornaments & other stufte belongyng to y^e said churche y^t ys Contayned in an Inventory Indented betwixt y^e parysheoners & the churche wardens wher of the one parte Remayneth w^t y^e parisheoners & the other parte of y^e said Inventori wythe y^e churche wardens the wiche shall yerly be browght forth & Redde openly before the wholl paryshe and evrything therin contayned seen to y^e intent y^t nothing ther of be imbeselyd stollne or loste, but y^t h^t may sayffely wholly Justely and all to gayther be delyueryd to evry churche warden y^t shall succede other in offic & Roume of church wardenshippe.

1552. The accountts of Robert Berell alias Gentull and Rychard Rawlens churche wardens of Stanford in ye yere of our lorde god 1552. wher in ys declaryd ther Resayts expences & what dyd remayne at ther departing yer offys

Inprimis the Receuyd of ther predicesor

John Cox ye xvi day of June a^o 1551 the wiche was then churche warden

iiij. vs. ix^d. ob.

Itm. y^e receuyd of Elizabeth berrell & Jone holway ye gatherers for ye fount viijs. ob.

And for the encrays of ye founte stocke

of them y^t haue monay in ther handds

of ye sayd stocke iiij. vs. vijd.

soo ye totall sum ys. xijs. vijd. ob.

It. for smoke farthings iijs.

It. of Robert Costard alias yngram of hautford

for y^e hire of viij shepe y^t belongythe to y^e

Church ijs. viij^d.

It. of John wodwarde for y^e Church acre xij*d*.
 It. for hay belongyng to y^e Churche viij*s*.
 Expensc : Inprimis at abyndon at ij chappiter
 days at ye arche dyacons visitacion xix*d*.
 It. for wrytting ij bylls of our answer the
 sayd visytacion iiij*d*.
 It. in expensc at Abyndon, wanting and
 Readyng gooyng before the kyngs Com-
 missioners about our Churche goodes
 vis. viij*d*. ob.
 It. for a sytacion for John Cox to cawle him
 before ye officyal because he wolde not
 make a Juste accounte when he was
 churche warden viij*d*.
 It. at mychellmas Chappiter for smoke farth-
 ings the ijs. viij*d*. the payde to moche by
 vij*d*. ob. for the dew for Stanford ys. ijs. ob.
 & goze ys vij*d*. ob.
 It. payde for a booke of comon prayer in
 englysshe in the tyme of sysme vs. vi*d*.
 It. for this boke wherin ys written the churche
 accountts xx*d*.
 It. in expensc to oxford to bye ye forsayd
 books xiv*d*.
 It. for mendyng a bell wheyll w^t mayt &
 drynk x*d*.
 It. for naylls for ye bells wheylls v*d*.
 It. for the shootyng of a bell Rope v*d*.
 It. for a mat for ye parisheoners to knell on
 at ye tyme of Comunyon be fore ye alt^r
 vid.
 It. for a locke to hang of ye churche cheeste
 v*d*.
 It. to James Symmons for mendyng ye bere
 viij*d*.
 It. for his borde ij days whilest he was about
 hit xij.
 It. for naylls for ye same beer xij*d*.
 It. for Tymbr for ye same beer xij*d*.
 It. for wasshing the Churche lynnyn viij*d*.

Thes Accounts of Robert Berell alias
 Gentull and Richard Rawlens was fynessed
 & ended the viij day of Aprill a^o dnⁱ 1553.
 and the browght to ther Acount above all
 chargs iij*l*. xij*s*. v*d*. ob Then was Robert
 Gentull dysmyste hys offys. And unto
 Richard Rawlens was chosyn John Hawkyns
 of the mylne & hade delyuered unto them
 y^e day & yere afore sayd the forsayd thre
 pownds thrytteyn shillings fyve pens halfe
 peni before Sir John ffawkener vicar & the
 other of the onestyst of the paryshe.

(To be continued.)

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

Pre-historic Man in Ventnor.—In the digging, at the bottom of High Street, Ventnor, for the foundation of new houses where the quondam Crown Inn stood, there have lately been turned up some relics which deserve especial notice. These are bones and antlers of the wild deer. When, before the Christian era, the Isle of Wight, like the other British Isles, was overrun with primitive timber, and the primeval forests were inhabited by aboriginal animals such as the wild boar, wild bull, and wild deer—at such early historic age the deer would be the natural prey and natural food of the wigwam-dwellers here, whether they were *Celts* or *Jutes*, so the finding now of the remains of wild deer would, in itself, call for no remark. But the discovery in the High Street is something more remarkable than a relic in its natural unchipped state—something that carries our thoughts beyond and behind the dawn of history. It is the frontal limb of an antler which supported the external branches, *minus* the branches, and it has unmistakable evidence of having been in possession of man in his uncivilized condition before the bronze or iron ages. The apex of this arm is worn down to a flat point like the blunt end of a modern "pick." The tool used for sharpening and polishing was apparently a sharp-edged flint. There are, besides, flint marks upon it at other places. What it was intended for and used for is matter of conjecture. A weapon it was certainly—a powerful weapon—either for war, which is most likely, or for digging the ground. This is not the first evidence of the existence of pre-historic man in the Undercliff, for both Mr. Mark Norman and the late Mr. Hodder Westropp disintombed pre-historic relics in this locality.—C. NICHOLSON.

A Whistling Language.—At the meeting the other day of the Berlin Anthropological Society, Lieut. Quedenfeldt lectured on the whistle-language used on the Gomera Island. During some months' stay in the Canary Archipelago the lecturer was able to learn the nature of this language, which is a sort of pendent to the drum-language of

Cameroon. There are no fixed whistles or signals. The Gomero can carry on any conversation by means of whistling, and be understood by the person with whom he is conversing a mile off. The whistling is quite articulate, and is a kind of translation of common speech into whistling, each syllable having its peculiar tone, so that even foreign words can be whistled. The vowels *e, i, y* are more loudly whistled than *a, o, and u*; and if a consonant is at the end of a word, for example, "Juan," the *a* is whistled in a rising tone. The Gomero either uses his fingers or his lips when whistling. The practice is only common on the Gomera Island, and is not found in the other six islands of the Archipelago. The reason may be the peculiar geological construction of the island, which is traversed by many deep ravines and gullies, which run out in all directions from the central plateau. They are not bridged, and can often only be crossed with great difficulty; so that people who really live very near to each other in a straight line have to make a circuit of hours when they wish to meet. Whistling has therefore become an excellent means of communication, and gradually assumed the proportions of a true substitute for speech.—*Daily News*.

Merchants' Marks.—Great respect was paid to merchants' marks in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. A proof of their importance is shown when we find them placed on house-fronts, as well as in painted glass windows, and upon tombstones and monumental brasses throughout England. A trader was accustomed to place his mark, often like a Runic monogram, as his "sign" in his shop-front, in the same manner as the Spaniard did his monogram. The wool-stapler stamped it on his packs, the fish-curer branded it at the end of his casks. If a new house was built, the owner often placed his mark between his initials above the doorway, or over the fireplace of the hall. If a gift was made to a church, the donor frequently had his mark emblazoned on the windows, besides the armorial bearings of a nobleman or knight; and on his tomb his friends had his sign chiselled, to keep his memory alive and identify him. The difficulty is to ascertain whether such marks were exclusively commercial, or whether at

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times they indicated the bearer's rank. If the latter, were they substitutes for armorial bearings, or could they, without incongruity, be placed with these heraldic signs on the same memorial? It would naturally be thought that if the rank in society and importance in the commercial world of the merchant, could thus be indicated, the marks so commonly used by the old printers, and the similar symbols of many other traders, all equally exclusive, would also be valuable testimony to the position or worth of their respective bearers. It appears, however, that merchants or burgesses were the only laymen represented on monuments, excepting the military. These records are chiefly found in borough towns and parochial churches of large commercial counties where the woollen manufactures flourished. It may be inferred that the custom in France gave a similar preference to the mercantile class, from the fact that the "printers' mark" of Thielman Kerver, of Paris, was omitted in the window given by him in 1525 to the church of St. Bennett. There his initials only are given on an escutcheon supported by unicorns, although the same initials are associated with his "printers' mark" when his books were printed. These merchants' marks are found at an early period, along with heraldic bearings, in religious houses, as we learn from *Pierce Ploughman's Creed*, where the following description is given of a richly decorated window in a Dominican convent:

Wide windows ywrought, ywritten full thick,
Shining with shapen shields to shewen about,
With marks of merchants ymeddled between,
Mo than twenty and two twice ynumbered;
There is none herald that hath half swiche a roll.

Ellis, in his *Early English Poets*, seems to consider these marks as ensigns of rank borne by worthies who had no actual coats of arms. "Skin marks" was a term apparently synonymous with merchants' marks, also borne in unison with armorial bearings, but more often as distinct insignia. The prosperous merchants and burgesses of old, having a sense of the importance which their accumulated wealth and rank in society entitled them to, were no doubt desirous of transmitting to posterity along with their names the special devices which they had chosen in association therewith, and they may have preferred such

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simple memorials of their career in life to the half-mystical, although more picturesque, blazonry of the herald's art.



Antiquarian News.

On Dec. 13 the members of the Johnson Club, which was founded on Dec. 13, 1884, in honour of the memory of Dr. Samuel Johnson, had their annual dinner in that noted City hostelry, the Old Cheshire Cheese, Wine Office Court. The occasion was the anniversary of the doctor's death, which the club think they cannot commemorate better than by dining well and heartily, as probably stern old Samuel would have wished. They also pay a compliment to the conservative instincts of the doctor by abjuring the flaring innovation of gas illumination, and eat their dinners solemnly by the light of wax candles. The gloom made apparent by the antiquated lights scarcely served to show the portrait of Dr. Johnson, which was posed on the mantel-shelf, and the frame of which bore the somewhat strange device, "The glory of a nation are its authors." The Prior of the club, Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., occupied the chair, and among those present, hosts and guests, were Sir James Linton, President of the Royal Institute of Water-Colour Painters; Dr. Hunter, M.P.; Sir John Thurston, Governor of Fiji; M. Gennadius, Minister for Greece; Mr. Seymour Lucas, A.R.A.; Mr. J. E. Christie, artist; Mr. Havard Thomas, artist; Mr. W. E. Briggs, late M.P. for Blackburn; Mr. Birkbeck Hill, the latest editor of Boswell's immortal biography, and a numerous gathering of the literary and artistic workers of which the club is mainly composed. The Prior proposed "The Memory of Dr. Johnson," and made the customary speech on assuming his new office. In the course of his remarks Mr. O'Connor Power said he greatly admired the views of the philosopher, and a thousand times more did he admire the character of the man—and character was as far above philosophy as example was above precept. In a thousand soul-searching difficulties Johnson preserved a noble mind. In his immortal letter to Lord Chesterfield, he extinguished the literary patron, and paved the way for the creation of the literary public, which to-day enjoyed the inheritance of his great learning and high example. The man who rejected the patronage of the great when living, could dispense with the homage of the world now that he was dead.

Professor Samuel Pierpont Langley, LL.D., has been elected secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in succession to the late Professor Spencer F. Baird.

The "ducking-stool," in which scolds used to be ducked in the River Stour at Canterbury, is to be handed over, with other curiosities, to the Corporation of that city, and will be placed in a local museum.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* recently reported that "two discoveries of importance for the topography of ancient Rome in the earlier imperial times have just been made. During the works now in progress on the left bank of the Tiber, parallel to Via Giulia, behind the church of St. Biagio della Pagnotta, a tufa slab was brought to light. It is one of the series of slabs, 5 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 6 inches, with which the Romans marked the line of the shore, and was distant 40 feet from the present bank of the Tiber. As it was found with the inscription downwards, the workmen did not take care of it, and broke it to pieces. Fortunately, it has been possible to collect the inscription, which is as follows:—'Paullus Fabius Persicus | C. Eggus Marullus | L. Sergius Paullus | C. Obellius Ru... | L. Scribonius | curatores riparum et alvei Tiberis ex auctoritate Ti. Claudii Caesaris Aug. Germanici Principis S. C. ripam cippiis positus terminaverunt a Trigario ad pontem Agrippae.' In the first place, it enumerates four hitherto unknown senators to whom was entrusted the care of the banks and the bed of the Tiber; it also shows that the collegium appointed under Tiberius, in the year 15 A.D., for superintending riparian works to which, under the presidency of a Consul, four senators belonged, whose tenancy of office was for one year, was still in existence under Claudius. Paulus Fabius Persicus is the Consul for the year 34. The stone, at present the only proof of riparian works under Claudius, exactly defines the sketch of shore from Trigarium to the Agrippa Bridge. There are various records in existence regarding the Trigarium, situated in the ninth region, and which was apparently a racecourse. The slab now found proves that the Trigarium was situated here on the Tiber, at the western boundary of the ninth region. The statement in the inscription, 'Ad pontem Agrippae,' is a novel topographical determination. We receive the first intimation of this bridge, which connected the fourth and fourteenth regions. The place where the inscription has been found is almost midway between two bridges. The upper, 'Ponte Sisto,' appears sometimes as 'pons Aurelius,' sometimes as 'pons Antoninus,' and also as 'pons Janicularis,' and was probably built by Aurelius Antoninus Caracalla. Later it was restored by Valentinian and Valens, and towards the side of the Champ de Mars adorned with a triumphal arch. The other bridge was first called 'pons Neronianus,' and, later, 'Triumphalis,' and traces of it are still left (near S. Spirito). The stone containing the inscription was distant from the latter 1,508 feet; from the former, 2,165 feet (in the line of the river).

As the existence of a third bridge between the two mentioned was not known, it was assumed that one of the latter bore Agrippa's name; but a new discovery settled all disputes. The unknown bridge was found. During some works at the river-bank antique masonry was observed, 525 feet below the Ponte Sisto, opposite the present Vicolo del Polverone. It was the abutment of a bridge, consisting of large tufa-blocks, and bound together by iron clamps imbedded in lead. Afterwards a pier, 22 feet wide, and still three courses of masonry high, was discovered in the river-bed, consisting, like the abutment on the bank, of blocks 4 feet high, the clamps of which measure up to 1 foot 4 inches. This is the solid and handsome construction of the Augustan age. In these remains the Agrippa bridge may be recognised, and as Caracalla constructed a bridge only 525 feet higher up, the former must have been unfit for use during Caracalla's reign, or it did no longer meet the requirements of his time."

The Castle of Chillon, so well known to all visitors to Lake Lemman, is to be thoroughly restored by the Swiss Government, as it is intended to convert it into a national museum. It may be hoped that the projected "restoration" will not destroy the peculiar characteristics of the romantic ruins which Byron has immortalized.

On December 17, Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge sold at their rooms, Wellington Street, London, the extensive library of the late John Hirst, J.P., of Ladcastle, Dobcross. The best prices were as follows: Octavo—Latin Bible, MS., on vellum, thirteenth century, £15; Harleian Society's Publications, a set, 22 vols., £15 10s. Quarto—Latin Bible, MS., on vellum, by an English Scribe, fourteenth century, £10 5s.; Bowdich's Fresh Water Fishes of Great Britain, plates in gold, silver, and colours, with MS. descriptions, imperial quarto, 1828, £41; Latin Bible MS., on vellum, by an English Scribe, fourteenth century, £25 10s.; Byble in Englishshe, by Myles Coverdale, black-letter, imperfect, first English Bible that was printed, £72.

The following letter, signed W. H. Jones, and dated January 7, appeared in the *Standard* newspaper: "Thousands, nay millions probably, of persons have passed round the east end of St. Paul's Cathedral, and have never noticed that, in a flamboyant ornamentation under the centre window, Sir Christopher Wren has left his initials thus, 'OWC', the points of the two C's looking north and south. These initials were shown to me many years ago. I subsequently pointed them out, on the top of an omnibus, to a passenger sitting by the driver, whereupon the driver exclaimed, 'Well, I have driven round this corner thousands and thousands of times, and I have never seen that until now.' It is difficult to make out the

initials, owing to their being begrimed with smoke, but there is a narrow wall next to the cathedral on which the iron rails rest, from which they can be seen to the best advantage; but the traffic round the corner is so great that I would recommend anyone wishing to see them to do so with an opera-glass from the opposite pavement.

The *Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift* (December 10) reports the accidental discovery, in the island of Cos, of some sculptured remains, which point plainly to the site of the once famous temple of Æsculapius. An altar has been found, and a marble snake, the sacred attribute of the medicine god. It will be remembered that Strabo (book xiv., c. ii., *et seq.*) gives an account of this temple well calculated to excite archaeological curiosity. It was, indeed, as we know from many sources, only third in importance to those of Epidauros and Athens. Strabo says: "In the suburb [of Cos] is the celebrated Æsclepieion full of votive offerings, among which is the painting of Antigonos, by Apelles. It used also to contain the 'Aphrodite rising from the Sea' (Anadyomene), but that is now removed to Rome." He goes on to say that Hippocrates learned much of his medical lore by studying the inscriptions engraved in the temple recording cures wrought there. It is true the two chief works of art mentioned by Strabo are pictures which must in any case long ago have perished; but then, who knows how many of the "votive offerings" and the medical inscriptions are yet below ground? The excavation of the Æsclepieion at Athens recently yielded a rich harvest, but there is much as to the details of the cult and ritual of Æsculapius still to learn. It is not reported yet whether the site is to be systematically excavated.—*The Builder*.

At the recent sale of the Stourhead Library, a large-paper copy of Sir R. C. Hoare's *Modern History of Wilts.*, containing sets of portraits, maps, views, etc. (proofs and India proofs), many in three states of the plates, the coats of arms emblazoned, additionally illustrated with most of the beautiful water-colour and sepia drawings by Turner, Buckler, and others—fine and rare engravings—comprising portraits, mostly mezzotints, views, etc., sold for £200. *Hungerfordiana* by the same author, illustrated with beautiful water-colour drawings by Buckler, fetched £58. We are glad that these unique and interesting works have not passed out of the county, but go to enrich the already valuable collection of Wiltshire books possessed by Alec Mackay, Esq., of Holt Manor.

During the erection of the new Bishop's Palace at Lincoln, a subterranean chamber has been discovered beneath the wall dividing the old palace from the vicar's court, towards the southern extremity. The floor of the chamber is 27 feet 6 inches below the

ground-level. The whole of the interior of the chamber was of well-wrought ashlar masonry. When discovered, the chamber was dry and clean; it is a mystery. A passage, 4 feet in width, leading eastwards, was traced a little way towards the vicar's court. It is difficult to conjecture what the purpose of this chamber can have been.

A silver spoon of Charles II.'s time has been sold at Birmingham for £13, or at the rate of 138s. the ounce.

A big fossil turtle has been discovered at Serrat, near Perpignan, and, according to the report sent in to the Paris Academy of Sciences, the presence of the animal in earth of middle pliocene formation shows that the temperature was very warm in France before the glacial period. The turtle is about 3½ feet in length, and will be forwarded to the museum of the Academy.

Some interesting discoveries have recently been made in the excavations at Pompeii. Many silver vessels and three books were found in the Regio VIII., isola 2A, casa 23, under conditions which lead to the conclusion that the owner of those valuables, a lady named Dicia Margaritis, had packed them at the moment of the catastrophe in a cloth, in order to save something more than mere naked life, but that she perished in the attempt. Her name we learn from the books, important documents, and title-deeds which she would not leave behind. These are the usual wood tablets, 8 inches by 5 inches, coated with wax, and several of them are fastened together in book form. For the first few days after their discovery they were perfectly legible, except in a few places where damp had destroyed the wood; after that time, probably because the wood began to dry, the layers of wax peeled partly off, splitting up into small portions. The contracts are all between the owner mentioned and a Poppæa Note, a liberated slave of Priscus, and from the names of the Consuls referred to in two of them the year (61 A.D.) may be fixed. In one of them Dicia buys of Poppæa two young slaves, Simplicius and Petrinus; another also has reference to the sale of slaves; the third contract mentions a sum of 1,450 sesterces, which Poppæa Note undertakes to pay to Dicia Margaritis in case the slaves should not turn out profitable. The silver plate of Dicia formed a set for four persons, but as it was gathered up in haste, it is incomplete. It comprises four goblets with four trays, four cups with handles, four smaller cups, four others, four cups with feet, a cup without a handle, a filter, a small bottle with perforated bottom, a spoon, and a small scoop. The total weight of the articles is 3943·70 grammes (not quite 127 ounces troy). There was also recently found a silver statuette of Jupiter on a bronze pedestal,

as well as a large bronze dish with raised edge and inlaid with a finely chiselled silver plate, and, finally, three pair of ear-pendants. The excavations at Pompeii have yielded abundance recently also in other ways. Numerous surgical instruments (mostly of bronze) have been found, which appear to have been kept in a wooden box; also a small pair of apothecary's scales and a set of weights, equivalent to 14, 17·5, 21, 24·9, and 35·8 grammes respectively. Among various domestic utensils found may be mentioned as noteworthy a beautiful stew-pan of bronze, the silver inlay of which represents a head in raised work, and a bronze lamp, still containing the wick; finally various glass vessels, terra cottas, gold rings, and ear-pendants. Among the finds of coin are a sesterce of Vespasian with Fortuna on the reverse and the inscription "Fortunae reduci;" and a dupondium of Nero with the temple of Janus and the inscription, "Pace per ubiq. parta Janum clusit."

The library of Mr. J. Wyllie Guild, Glasgow, is to be brought to the hammer on an early day. The collection is one of the finest in Scotland. It contains books and relics bearing upon the life of Mary Queen of Scots.

A military and patriotic ceremony took place recently at Nancy on the review-ground. A mere rag, which is all that remains of the old flag of the 10th Hussars, dating from the First Empire, was presented by the General to that regiment for its mess-room. The civic authorities and a great crowd were present, and much enthusiasm was shown. Colonel Devitre delivered a speech, in which he alluded to the many campaigns and battles in which the glorious rag was born on to victory. In the name of the soldiers under him he vowed that they would be as forward to uphold the honour of the relic as any of its former custodians.

It appears from the *Classical Review* that something like systematic excavations under English auspices will be undertaken in Cyprus. The tentative exploration of the site of ancient Marion (Poli-tis Chrysokhou) resulted in the discovery of two unique vases—the Œdipous lekythos and the Pasiades alabastos, which have now passed into the keeping of the British Museum. At the last meeting of the Hellenic Society it was decided to appeal to the public for subscriptions. The Oxford and Cambridge travelling studentships are to be turned to account in connection with the work. The sanguine *Review* hopes that the Government will make a special grant.

Hot sulphur-springs have been discovered in Algeria, and the excavators, after having dug deeper into the soil around, found an ancient mill in a good state of preservation. Spades, picks, and shovels are still used with vigour, for the labourers have been told by the local wisecracks that they may drag to light the

rather legendary treasure which is supposed to have been buried in the neighbourhood of the spot by Scipio Africanus.

The parish church of Elstow—John Bunyan's birth-place—has just been enriched by a stained-glass window representing Faith, Hope, and Charity, and special services were held in connection with the opening. There were already four stained-glass windows in this church, including two illustrating the "Pilgrim's Progress" and the "Holy War," the latter having been presented to the parish on September 20, 1885. The new window—a small one completing the east-end series—forms the Jubilee Memorial for Elstow; and the opening services were attended by large numbers of visitors from Bedford.

There is at last a movement in Belgium for the preservation of ancient monuments. The Belgian Academy of Archaeology has distributed to its members for criticism the sketch of a proposed law to be put into the hands of an eminent member of the Legislature.

The Scottish National Portrait Gallery was, on December 1, opened to the public, after its usual November re-arrangement and addition of works recently acquired. The walls of the small temporary gallery seem now more fully crowded than they have been since its first opening; and indeed a good many changes have been necessary in order to make room for fresh acquisitions—changes which have necessitated a certain departure from that arrangement of the portraits in chronological sequence which was at first strictly adhered to. The fresh works received on gift are fairly numerous, and bear witness in a satisfactory way to the public interest which is being taken in the young institution, which is largely, we may almost say exclusively, dependent upon donations for its extension. In the matter of gifts, an admirable example to the general public is being afforded by various individual members of the Board of Manufactures, who are the trustees of the gallery. From the Lord Justice-General comes a portrait of his lordship's father, the Rev. Dr. John Inglis, for many years the well-known leader of the "Moderates" of the Church of Scotland, whose name is familiar to readers of Carlyle's *Autobiography*, *Peter's Letters*, and the Scottish memoirs of the end of the last century and the earlier years of this. It is the work of an unknown painter, executed in a vigorous and effective, if not particularly refined or delicate, manner. Mr. J. Maxtone Graham, of Cultoquhey, has presented an excellent little bust of Dugald Stewart, one of a series of effective heads executed in a similar scale and manner by Samuel Joseph, R.S.A. Another of the series, a bust of Mackenzie, "The Man of Feeling," is in the possession of the Royal Scottish Academy.

Mr. J. R. Findlay is the donor of an excellent little medallion of the eighth Earl of Lauderdale, well known for his Republican sympathies, and for his publications on financial subjects. It is the work of John Henning, H.R.S.A., a pupil of Tassie, and the gallery also includes a pencil study by the sculptor, executed in preparation for the medallion. Of Thomas Thomson, the eminent legal antiquary, editor of the great folio reprint of the *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, and of innumerable Bannatyne Club quartos, there is a life-sized portrait, by Robert Scott Lauder, R.S.A., who was son-in-law to Thomson's brother, the well-known painter-minister of Duddingston. The picture is a little dry in its flesh-tints, and a trifle hard in its expression of the attenuated features; as a work of art it does not equal the cabinet-sized portrait of Thomson, in the possession of Mr. Lockhart Thomson; but, as it renders the features on a larger scale, and with more searching and circumstantial detail, it is even better adapted than the smaller picture for the purposes of the present gallery. It is the gift of Mr. George Seton, advocate. Another welcome donation is a water-colour of William Dyce, R.A., one of the most cultured and learned of our Scottish artists. It was done in Venice in 1832 by David Scott, R.S.A., and represents Dyce seated sketching in a gondola. It is presented by Mr. W. B. Scott, the painter's surviving brother, who on a previous occasion bestowed on the gallery portraits of Allan Ramsay and John Burnet, the engraver. The other works acquired by gift include medallions of George IV. and Flaxman from Mr. W. Calder Marshall, R.A., and an original photograph of Skirving's portrait of Robert Burns from Mr. W. G. Patterson. The most interesting of the new loans is a portrait, from his own hand, of Peter (or Patrick, for he seems to have been known under both names) Taylor, the friend of Burns, and the painter of his portrait (engraved by Horsburgh), which was a few months ago acquired, on a long loan, for the Gallery from its owner in Camperdown. Some new and curious particulars of Taylor's life have been embodied in the catalogue. The two principal portraits which have been acquired by purchase are a half-length of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon, father of the celebrated "Last Duke," and husband of the beautiful Jane Maxwell, painted by John Moir; and a charming portrait of Mrs. Henry Siddons, the actress, so well—and so favourably—known to old Edinburgh playgoers, the work of John Wood, a portrait and subject painter of some considerable celebrity in the earlier days of the century.

Chipchase Chapel is the only chapel attached to any of the great baronial residences of North Tyndale now remaining. The ruinous chancel of the

chapel of Houghton Castle still exists in the park, and recently the foundations of one of the four ancient chapels in the old parish of Chollerton—that at Colwell—have been disclosed by careful excavations undertaken by Mr. R. C. Hedley, of Cheviot. The original chapel at Chipchase was built by Odonel de Umfraville, Lord of Prudhoe, before A.D. 1172. It stood nearer to the castle than the present sacred edifice, which was erected by Mr. John Reed about 1732. Divine service in Chipchase Castle Chapel has been continued, through the pious care of successive lords of the manor, for over 700 years.

The Rev. P. W. Phipps, rector of Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, has received a letter from Sir Henry Ponsonby, informing him that her Majesty the Queen will be happy to give £20 towards the fund for the purchase and preservation of the cottage in which Milton finished *Paradise Lost* and began *Paradise Regained*, and saying that he will be glad to hear further when progress has been made. The committee cannot but hope that the interest thus shown by her Majesty will lead to their receiving further support for the right preservation of so valuable an historical object.

An important discovery has just been made at Suza, about six miles from Castelforte, which points to the conclusion that the Romans were acquainted with the use of mineral springs for medicinal purposes. The erection of new mineral baths is contemplated by Signor Giuseppe Duratorre in that spot, and during the work of excavation the remains of what prove to be old Roman mineral baths have been met with. The buildings are situate about 250 feet from the right of the river Garigliano, which was formerly crossed there by a bridge, the remnants of a pier of which may still be seen in the river, and cover an area 187 feet by 131 feet. A road paved with basaltic lava separates the two principal groups of buildings. To the left of this road, and leaning against the mountain side, is the bath for hot mineral springs. The atrium is entered, as in classic dwelling-houses, through a portal adorned with columns, its floor being laid in black and white mosaic, and its roof probably formerly supported by four columns. Between these columns is the impluvium, a square marble basin, round which are seats, which leads to the supposition that it was used for bathing purposes. In the middle of the impluvium a hollow marble column supported a smaller basin of alabaster, into which the water rose through the column, flowing over its edges into the large basin. The further wall of the atrium opens into a large hall; through its side walls corridors lead into chambers to the right and left, the use of which for bathing is indicated by the whole arrangement of water basins and a network of water conduits, some of which are placed in the walls. On the other side of the main road, with a view towards the river, two buildings are located, in front of which a row of columns with walled parapet probably inclosed a garden extending along the river bank. Between the two buildings, containing rooms of various sizes, all of which give into outer corridors surrounding them, a colonnade provided with seats has been erected. It is concluded that this group of buildings formed a hospitium or inn for the bathing guests—that is to say, a hostelry for those

staying for their cure. The purpose of the whole establishment is also shown by the statuary found in a more or less damaged condition in the atrium. They include an Æsculapius, several female wall statues, and a statuette of a nymph, the upper part of the body nude, the lower draped. The marble of the statuary has been much injured by the mineral water, and its probable merit cannot therefore be easily estimated.

A free public library is being established at Rochester, as the city's chief permanent memorial of the Queen's Jubilee.

Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods will begin to sell, on Monday, February 13, the first portion of the library of the Earl of Aylesford. The collection is notable for its specimens of the printing of Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, Julian Notary, and Peter Treveris, and for its rare and early versions of the Scriptures. There are also a valuable set of county histories, many books of prints and works on the fine arts, heraldry, genealogy, and history, and a collection of the early dramatists, including the first four folio editions of Shakespeare.

A lock of Robespierre's hair has just come into the hands of the keepers of the Musée Carnavalet in Paris, and will in future be exhibited in that place by the side of the portrait of the Terrorist painted in 1783 by Boilly. Robespierre in that picture (the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent says) is represented as a young man with finely-chiselled features, blue eyes, carnation lips, and light chestnut hair, and looking totally unlike the "sea-green and aceto-virulent" person suggested by Carlyle's pen-portrait. The lock of hair is of the same colour as that in Boilly's picture. It was enclosed in a locket or medallion, on which were engraved the word "égalité," the date of the "9th Thermidor," and the martyr's palms. The souvenir belonged to Robespierre's sister Charlotte, who, on the death of the Terrorist, was sheltered by one of his adherents, the Citizen Mathon. Charlotte Robespierre, in May, 1834, died in a garret in the Rue de la Fontaine, and left the relic to Mathon's daughter, from whom it passed into the possession of a '48 man named Gabiot, whose son has handed it over to the Carnavalet. M. Gabiot also had a letter from Mlle. Mathon, relating to her futile efforts to save Charlotte Robespierre's grave from the obliteration which usually overtakes the tombs of the poor. The Terrorist's sister had an historic funeral on her death, and Republicans spouted sonorously over her remains. Nevertheless, she was soon forgotten by her pretended friends.

A magnificent stained-glass window, in memory of Milton, with an inscription by the American poet Whittier, will shortly be placed in St. Margaret's, Westminster, having been presented for the purpose by Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia.

A meeting of the Chester Archaeological Society was held on January 16, when a paper was read by Mr. E. P. Loftus Brock "On the Discoveries of Roman Remains, and the Age of the City Walls." Mr. Loftus Brock's views accord with those of Mr. Roach Smith (*ante*, p. 41). A report of the meeting will appear in a future number.

Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

British Archaeological Association.—Dec. 7.—Mr. Earle Way described further discoveries of Roman remains at Southwark, during the progress of the work for New Mint Street. These include evidences of the existence of buildings of various kinds, the water-supply to them having been by terra-cotta pipes, several of which, about an inch in bore and 25 inches long, were found. Considerable quantities of Roman pottery have been discovered at a level about 12 or 14 feet below the present surface. Not the least curious of the finds was that of a dog's skull, with some of the teeth purposely broken, possibly to prevent certain kinds of game from being destroyed. It was found on part of the site of the palace of the Duke of Suffolk.—Mr. R. Howlitt exhibited an ancient MS. of the early part of the fifteenth century, curious for a record by which it is apparent that 160 of its pages were written between Feb. 4, 1402, and April 22. The parchment has been that of a still more ancient MS., pumice-stoned to an even surface. From a word or two that can be detected the earlier MS. was one on Canon Law.—A paper was then read on a Roman bronze sword, found at Bossington, Hants, by the Rev. Canon Collier, F.S.A.—read in the author's absence by Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A.—Mr. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. (Scotland), described the remarkable cross at Ruthwell, N.B., which has recently been set up within the church, in a very praiseworthy manner, by the Rev. M. McFarlane, aided by a Government grant.—A paper was then read by the Chairman on the work of the Association during the past session, and the proceedings were brought to a close by another paper on "Relics of Mary Queen of Scots," prepared by Mr. H. Syer Cumming, F.S.A. (Scotland).

January 4.—Mr. Cecil Brent, F.S.A., in the chair.—A curious example of Sciberg ware of sixteenth-century date was exhibited by Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., who described the little-known production of this manufactory, which from the banks of the Rhine sent many consignments to England, as is attested by specimens in broken condition sometimes found in excavations in London.—A fine collection of photographs of pre-Norman crosses and other monuments was exhibited by Mr. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. (Scot.). These represented examples at Castle Demot Kells, Monasterboice, and many other Irish examples; St. Maddows, near Perth, and several others in Scotland, with representative examples in England. These fine works are covered with scroll-work and interlaced patterns of great beauty, and are all exposed to the action of the elements, as they have been for many centuries. A paper was then read by Mr. Allen on the necessity for the formation of a Museum of Christian Archaeology, and for other steps to be taken for the preservation of early Christian works. After referring to the cause of the destruction of ancient monuments, such as the changes of race, conquest, change of religion, and such like, the various divisions of our Christian antiquities were enumerated. They are of special interest, and yet there is no special gallery; the London museums have hardly any

examples of the remarkable specimens of Celtic crosses and other works which form so distinctive a feature of our national antiquities. Dr. John Stuart estimates that there are over 200 inscribed stones and 400 crosses still extant, but of these there are casts of but four at South Kensington. No effort appears to be made to increase the collection, or to avert destruction by material causes and wanton injury to the originals. Reference was made to the care taken of manuscripts, but here was a series of monuments, the like of which does not exist in any other country, exhibiting a school of design different from any later works, which is all but wholly uncared for.—In the discussion which followed Mr. de Gray Birch, F.S.A., instanced the well-known figure at Croyland Bridge, of later date than the examples under review, which is used as a mark for stone-throwing by the local schoolboys. Mr. Birch referred to the valuable collection of pre-Norman stones carefully preserved at Durham, as an example of the ease with which similar work could be acquired, and Mr. Grover, F.S.A., indicated the rapidity of decay in some similar monuments.

Anthropological Institute.—Nov. 22.—Prof. Flower, V.P., in the chair.—Canon I. Taylor read a paper "On the Primitive Seat of the Aryans." In this paper the author discussed recent theories as to the region in which the Aryan race originated, and favoured the new hypothesis that Northern Europe rather than Central Asia was the home of the undivided Aryan race. According to this hypothesis the whole of Northern Europe from the Rhine to the Vistula is to be conceived as occupied by a Finnic race, whose southern and western members gradually developed ethnic and linguistic peculiarities of that higher type which we associate with the Aryan name. The Baltic Finns are survivals of this race. The Celts, owing to their remoteness, diverged at an early time from the Eastern type, while the Lithuanians and the Hindus preserved many archaic features both of grammar and vocabulary. The Slaves must be regarded mainly as Ugrians, and the South Europeans as Iberians, who acquired an Aryan speech from Aryan conquerors. The time of the separation of the Aryan from the Finnic stock must be placed at the least five thousand or six thousand years ago. Of the metals the undivided race possibly knew gold and copper, but its tools were mainly of stone or horn. They sheltered themselves in rude huts, they knew how to kindle fire, they could count up to ten, and family relations and marriage were recognised. They were acquainted with the sea, they used salt, and they caught salmon; but it is doubtful whether they were acquainted with the rudiments of agriculture, though they gathered herbs for food and collected honey. They possessed domesticated animals, probably oxen and swine, and perhaps reindeer, but the sheep seems to have been unknown. If this hypothesis be established, a world of light is thrown upon many difficulties as to the primitive significances of many Aryan roots and the nature of the primitive Aryan grammar. We are furnished, in fact, with a new and powerful instrument of philological investigation. Comparative Aryan philology must henceforth take account of the Finnic languages as affording the oldest materials which are available for comparison.

Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.—Nov. 17.—Annual meeting.—The Rev. T. Auden in the chair.—In proposing that the report and statement of accounts be passed, the Chairman said he could think of only one reason why he had been requested to preside, and that was because he was one of the working members of the Archaeological Council. Archaeology claimed attention from the fact that it was at once one of the very oldest and one of the very newest of sciences. It was as old as the creation of man as to the subject it dealt with, and at the same time it was very young. It was not a little remarkable that, with the slight exception he believed of the Society of Antiquaries, not one of the English antiquarian societies dated further back than the middle portion of the present century. It was curious how entirely the study of antiquities was ignored during that, in some respects, very important period in English history—the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He looked, for instance, the other day through an index of the *Spectator*, and was unable to find throughout the whole of that publication any single allusion to anything like antiquarian pursuits, or any interest shown in antiquities. If they came down to the eighteenth century some of them would remember how Cowper in one of his poems spoke of

Letting down buckets into empty wells,
And growing old in drawing nothing up.

Those words were used in allusion to scientific pursuits, to such subjects as that Society was devoted to the investigation of. They might also remember an amusing poem of Burns's, on "The Late Captain Grose's Peregrinations through Scotland, collecting the Antiquities of that Kingdom." It was in that poem that the well-known lines occurred:

A chiel's amang you takin' notes,
And, faith, he'll prent it.

The poet speaks of the wonderful collection the old gentleman had got together, including "a broomstick of the Witch of Endor," old armour which would supply the people of the Lothians with nails for a whole twelvemonth, and a number of "parritch pats, and auld saut buckets." The only praise he gave to the antiquary was that occasionally, under the influence of good old port, he melted and became a very genial fellow. He (the Chairman) thought it was worth while to notice the way in which it was reserved for the nineteenth century, the age of telegraphs, the age of express trains, the age of bustle, the age with a tendency to go ahead in every direction, to push forward into and almost to discount the future—that it was reserved for that age as well to teach true reverence and regard for the things of the past. It was when they came to history that they saw the true value of archaeology. It was impossible, he thought, to be a true historian or to take a really intelligent interest in history without some archaeological feeling. It was his happiness last year to spend some time in Normandy. Now he had often read in his youth about the circumstances of the birth of William the Conqueror, by Arlette, a maiden of Falaise. Among the places he visited in Normandy was Falaise, where stood the grand old keep, firm as ever, and there stood the window from which Robert le Diable looked down on the fountain, still in existence, where the women of the place still wash their clothes,

just as Arlette was washing clothes there when the Prince first saw her and fell in love with her. He only mentioned this circumstance because it was then, and not till then, when he studied the matter from an archaeological standpoint, that he was able to realize the influences which had surrounded William the Conqueror as a child, the circumstances and character of his father and mother, and all that went to make him the man he was, and had so deep and enduring an effect upon the history of England. He need say nothing about archaeology in regard to the interpretation of the Bible. They knew the importance of the discoveries which had been made in Egypt and Palestine, and which threw a flood of light upon Biblical research. But he should like to come a little nearer home. In their annual excursion during the past summer they visited Ellesmere, and there they saw something which more than interested them—an historic canoe which had been found in an excavation near one of the meres. It gave them very much to think about, that canoe in which our forefathers of remote ages paddled about in the meres and marshes of the neighbourhood. The year before, they went to Uriconium, and studied the remains of Roman civilization which they had unearthed at Wroxeter. Upon the same occasion they went to Wenlock, and studied the remains of a later period, the Middle Ages, with their wonderful monastic institutions, which in their day served a great purpose, though they were quite unsuited to modern times. It seemed to him to be impossible not to recognise the benefit derived from archaeology as regarded mental cultivation; but more than that, it deserved to be studied because of its great practical utility. This was very manifest in the matter of church restoration. It had fallen to his lot to assist in the restoration of two churches. He believed he did the second better than the first, and if—which heaven forbid—he ever had to restore another he thought he should do it better still, because he should do it with more strict observance of the true principles of archaeology, and the conservation and preservation of everything of interest as regards old times. He should like to say a word in reference to the town of Shrewsbury. The attractions of Shrewsbury would always centre to a very great extent in the old houses there. By caring for the innumerable relics of olden times which existed in Shrewsbury they would be really benefiting the town in a very material way. The flood of tourists going westward to Wales and returning was increasing every year, and it became those of them who resided in Shrewsbury, as practical men, to look at their town from an archaeological standpoint, if they wanted the tourists who were passing through to care to remain there a little while for the inspection of the relics they possessed. With regard to what the society had done during the past year, they were aware that now the museum had been handed over to the Corporation, the chief work of the society lay in its *Transactions*. During the past year a number of papers had been published in three parts. There was an allusion in the report to local histories, and he would only refer to the paper published in the *Transactions* on the history and the antiquities of his own parish, in order to say that whether the paper was good, bad, or indifferent, he thought it set a good example, which he trusted would

be extensively followed. Parochial histories must always form a large proportion of interesting material for Archaeological Transactions. There was also a paper on Obsolete Punishments in the County, on one of the Shrewsbury Guilds, and Mr. Drinkwater's paper on the Glovers' Company; besides papers of historical interest relating to ancient castles in the county, to Bridgnorth, Bishop's Castle, Wenlock, and Newport, etc. They had, therefore, taken a somewhat wide range of subjects, and no one could say they had not tried to be representative in the papers selected. But, as a member of the Editorial Committee, he wished to say that however excellent that Committee and its Secretary (Mr. Adnitt) might be, they could only deal with the material placed at their disposal. He would venture to urge upon those who had literary proclivities as well as antiquarian tastes, and who had sufficient leisure, to set their brains and pens to work as soon as possible, and give them a number of papers for their *Transactions*. It sometimes happened that the Editorial Committee had a certain number of pages to fill up, and had nothing quite suitable or ready for the purpose. A great deal yet remained to be done with regard to the archaeology of that county. There was one great work yet to be accomplished, and they would be only too thankful if it made its appearance in the pages of their *Transactions*—a continuation of Eyton's *History of Shropshire*. That history was only brought down to the year 1300, and therefore failed to take account of the most interesting historical remains and associations in the county. There was, for instance, Battlefield, which had a most interesting history, and was associated to some extent with his (the Chairman's) own parish; for the title was transferred from his parish of St. Julian's to the foundation of Battlefield, and so got lost. He would ask their young archaeologists to bear in mind the importance of continuing to a later period the history which Eyton had so well begun. He thought there was no county in England which ought to have a more flourishing archaeological society than Shropshire, for taking it all through he did not know of any county which was richer in antiquarian interest of almost all periods.—Mr. Southam said he should like to call attention to the desirability of depositing, so far as practicable, old historical records and old engravings and drawings of any value and interest, in the Reference Library, so that they might be collected in one place and properly taken care of. He was told that there were in the strong-room at the Shire Hall, a lot of most interesting town and county records, and he thought that society might very well consider if some arrangement might not be made for putting them in order and providing facilities for access to them. He was glad to say they had recently succeeded, partly through Mr. Phillips, in securing possession of a very valuable old book, which would be a most interesting addition to their Reference Library.—The Chairman said the book referred to by Mr. Southam was an edition of Archdeacon Owen's "Little Book," a history of Shrewsbury, interleaved, and extended into three large folio volumes by means of a great number of fine original drawings. It was a most interesting book, and they were very much indebted to Mr. Caswell, whose private property it was, for obtaining possession of it, as well

as for a very handsome subscription.—The following resolution was passed: "That this meeting is of opinion that it is highly desirable that the ancient records of the borough and county, now in the Guildhall, should be arranged by some competent and careful person or persons, so as to be ready for the inspection of her Majesty's Historical Commissioners at an early date."

Newcastle Society of Antiquaries.—Dec. 1.—Rev. Dr. Bruce presiding.—The Chairman read "Notes on Newly-discovered Inscribed and Sculptured Stones of the Roman Period." He said that during the autumn two Roman stones, previously unknown to them, and belonging to the mural district, had been found. One of these was a figure of Diana, found near Crowhall, which was to the south of both wall and vallum, and to the south of Crindledykes. The other stone to which he had to call the attention of the society was one that was built into a wall of the farmhouse at Magna Cærvoran. It was a centurial stone, 3 feet long. The first stone was found on the estate of the Earl of Strathmore, and Mr. Bolam, his lordship's agent, had undertaken to mention to the Earl the desirability of its being deposited in the Black Gate Museum. The second stone was at present a fixture in the building, and eventually might be removed to the museum at Chesters, Mr. Clayton being the proprietor of Cærvoran. Many of the sculptured stones found at Hunnum, Halton Chesters, and other portions of the estate of Sir Edward Blackett, had hitherto been reserved at Maften Hall. As Maften was at some distance from the railway and the wall, students of Roman antiquities were seldom able to examine these treasures; and he had to announce that Sir Edward Blackett, in view of this fact, had handed them over to the Society of Antiquaries, and they were now in the Black Gate Museum.—It was agreed to tender the best thanks of the society to Sir Edward Blackett for his present.—The Rev. Dr. Bruce stated that some mummy wheat had been got, and was going to be sown, and should it grow they would have the opportunity of seeing it.—*The "Burr."*—Dr. Embleton read a paper on "Certain Peculiarities of the Dialect in Newcastle and Northumberland." The principal subjects dealt with were the pronunciation of the letter "R," called the "burr" or "borr," and the pronunciation of the letter "C." Like every other language and dialect it had suffered, and was still suffering, from the wear and tear of time and the advance of civilization, and had been notably modified in the last half century owing to the extension of railway communication and consequent influx of other dialects, and to the spread of voluntary and compulsory education. Notwithstanding that, however, the old dialect in its two forms, Novocastrian and Northumbrian, the difference between which was somewhat difficult to describe, would die hard. The "borr" was hardly quite so rough as it was sixty years ago, and some of the uncouth words had disappeared. Gateshead, on the south side of the dividing Tyne, was strongly imbued with the Newcastle dialect; but one could not go so far south as Chester-le-Street without finding it blended with the materially different dialect of Durham. Westward, beyond Blaydon, the Novocastrian dialect gradually blended with the Northumbrian variety, and this extended up the South Tyne as

far as Haltwhistle. It was heard up the North Tyne; it was heard as far as Kielder, 55 miles from Newcastle. Northward the Northumbrian dialect stretched for 60 miles, to Berwick, where it was strong and tinged with Scotch, and along the Border westward it mingled with the lowland Scotch which here and there predominated. The Novocastran dialect was audible in various parts of the Continent of Europe and of Asia, Africa, and America, especially where there were steamboats, on which the words of command were given in it, as "Torn a heed," "Ease 'er," "Stop 'er," and these had been generally adopted in the parts where steamers plied. Discussing the question what or whence is the origin of the Newcastle "borr," he said that it was not a Celtic peculiarity left by the Britons. It must have been brought to us by immigrants from the east side of the North Sea. They might safely assert that at the beginning of the eleventh century there was no "borr" in England. It was about half a century after that time that the non-borring old Norse began to suffer alteration in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, but not in Iceland, and they were told that among the Danes the alteration was the greatest. It did not seem to be an extravagant supposition that during the long period of lingual translation the old Icelandic trill gave place to the burr in Denmark and then in Norway, and that it was introduced to Tyneside and Northumberland by immigrants from one or other of these countries, who infected the Anglian natives. The Northumbrian "borr," therefore, might not be older than the twelfth or thirteenth century. As to the Northumbrian letter "O," it corresponded to the Danish "O" with an oblique line through it, this addition implying that the "O" must be pronounced, as the Danish grammar instructs us, like the French *eu ferme*, as in the words *peu, deux, heureux, bonheur*, etc. It was exactly thus that "O" was pronounced in Newcastle. To the Danish invaders they owed, no doubt, this peculiarity also.—The Rev. G. Rome Hall read a paper written by his son, Mr. G. Rome Hall, M.B., Plymouth, in reference to prehistoric cup-marked stones, after which Dr. Hodgkin read "Notes on a Hippo-Sandal found in Westmoreland," by Mrs. Ware, of Kirkby Lonsdale.—The Secretary announced that since the last meeting of the society the Countess of Scarborough had presented the banner of the Lumleys, in silk, for the large hall of the Castle; and the thanks of the society were unanimously voted to her for the handsome gift.

Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society.—Annual meeting, Nov. 11.—In his address the President, Mr. George B. Millett, first applied his observations to the acquisition of useful and pleasant knowledge, instancing heraldry as one of the despised intellectual pursuits, and natural history as one whose beautiful and instructive study saves it from reproach. Archaeology and history are mixed up with antiquarian research. West Cornwall is peculiarly rich in opportunities for the study of both natural history and antiquities. Postage-stamps, china, coins, old plate, ivories, crystals, jewels, mosaics, intaglios, engravings, book-plates, broadsides and sheet ballads, old and rare books, as the harmless hobbies of collectors, were glanced at.—Mr. G. F. Tregelles read the yearly report. Botany has still a wide field in East Cornwall, while in the west many branches of

zoology are yet untouched. Antiquarians have not been idle, as shown by the Rev. S. Rundle's *Cornubiana*, and several excursion afternoons have been very interesting, not to forget the annual trip and the hospitalities of Porthleven. There are now eighty-eight members. Mr. E. D. Marquand's retirement, in consequence of removal, and his five years' honorary secretaryship, were mentioned with regret for the one and thankfulness for the other.—Mr. T. Henry Cornish (in the absence of Mr. John Symons, M.R.C.S., and Mr. Baily, his co-curators) read the curators' report. Mr. Cornish brought up to a recent date the subject of the concrete used in the building of St. Buryan Church, and the discoveries made at the Sanctuary on the adjacent estate, starting the new theory that Bosleven was the abode of St. Levan, and as such, looked to and guarded with high veneration. The kind assistance of Lieut. Paynter and Mr. Warren, the present tenant of Bosleven, was cordially acknowledged.—Mr. Cornish withdrew, for a time, his paper and new theory on the inscribed stone at Bleu Bridge Gulval. He was elected president (for the second time), and Mr. George Millett was cordially thanked for his services. Mr. G. F. Tregelles was re-elected secretary; Messrs. John Symons, W. Baily, and T. Henry Cornish, curators; and Major Ross and Mr. G. W. Paynter were added to the council, which previously consisted of the Rev. S. Rundle and Messrs. F. Holman, R. Pearce Couch, W. S. Bennett, and Uren.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.—Nov. 30.—Annual general meeting, Professor Duns, DD., in the chair. The office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: The Marquis of Lothian, president; Norman Macpherson, LL.D., Sheriff of Dumfries and Galloway, the Earl of Stair, and Robert Herdman, R.S.A., vice-presidents; Mr. J. R. Findlay and R. W. Cochran-Patrick, LL.D., secretaries; Mr. W. Forbes and Thos. Dickson, LL.D., foreign secretaries; Joseph Anderson, LL.D., assistant secretary; Gilbert Goudie, treasurer; R. Carfrae and John J. Reid, B.A., curators; Adam B. Richardson, curator of coins; John Taylor Brown, librarian. The members of the council in addition to the office-bearers are: Sir Noel Paton, Mr. Francis Abbott, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Dr. David Christison, Sir Herbert Maxwell, Professor Masson, Mr. Thomas G. Law, Sir W. Fettes Douglas, and Professor Sir W. Turner. The Secretary stated that the number of members added during the past year had been 43, and that, deducting the losses by deaths and resignations, there had been a gain of 17, the total number of fellows being now 689. The Treasurer's statement showed that the funds were in a satisfactory condition. The annual report of the museum showed that it had been visited by 67,261 persons during the year, and had received 156 donations, while the donations to the library amounted to 697 volumes. During the year 2,089 objects of antiquity had been purchased for the museum, and 64 volumes for the library. It was agreed that the afternoon meetings be held in future at 4 p.m.

Huguenot Society of London.—Nov. 9.—Opening of third session. Sir Henry W. Peek, Bart., in the chair. Several new members were elected, and the total numbers are about two hundred and sixty. The transactions are issued two or three times a year.

The objects are being steadily carried on by some active workers, who are collecting the genealogies, history of the settlements, and local annals of the refugees in Great Britain and Ireland. The investigation of church registers leads to a great amount of information, and we know that in many of the City churches several foreign names are found, and it is hoped that all who possess access to such documents, will think of the Huguenot Society, and communicate their researches to the secretary, Mr. R. S. Faber, M.A., 10, Oppidans Road, N.W. We read in old times of the Dutch and French Church in London annually congratulating each new Lord Mayor, and presenting him with two silver cups, a custom which was continued till 1712. We also know that the City of London gave a warm welcome to the refugees after each great flight from France, and that the Lord Mayor was always associated with those of the Relief Committee dispensed by the Royal Bounty Fund to the poor and distressed refugees. When the numbers of foreign Protestants had so much increased in London, it was found needful to take a list of those in each ward, and the Lord Mayor, in 1612, was required to call before him the ministers of the French and Dutch congregations, to direct them to make such list. The Guildhall Library records contain several allusions to this order, besides other matters of interest, and to the amounts subscribed for the relief, etc.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society.—Nov. 21.—Prof. A. Macalister, M.D. (President), in the chair. A collection of 250 impressions of mediæval seals, referring to Cambridge and the neighbourhood, was offered to the Society by Professor C. C. Babington, and was gratefully accepted. A communication from Dr. J. B. Pearson was read, in which he compared the various land-measures known as the *acre* in different parts of the British Islands and of Normandy.—With reference to the names of the Seven Angels on a Gnostic signet, exhibited at the last meeting, Dr. Raven communicated a suggestion that the number 365 may be found in the successive initial letters.—Mr. Bowes made some remarks upon the Cambridge University Press (1701-1707) with special reference to the relations between John Owen and Dr. Bentley.—In Hearne's *Diaries*, vol. ii., ed. C. E. Doble, occur two entries referring to John Owen: (1) "Friday, July 25, 1707 . . . There is lately published Modena's History of y^e present Jews translated from y^e Italian by Mr. [S]imon Ockley, Author of y^e *Introductio ad Linguas orientales*, who has added some Notes of his own to this Translation. There is a Dedication prefixed to it to Elias Abenaker of Lond. Gent. written by John Owen (whose name is subscribed) the undertaker I think, in which he has reflected upon Dr. Bentley, tho' Bentley's name is not added." (2) "Nov. 21, 1707. Hearne to Barnes . . . Suspects the rumour of an Ath. Cantabrigiensis to refer to a paper which Owen designed to print on purpose to abuse Dr. Bentley. . . ." Of the book referred to in the first of the above extracts there is a copy in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, the fly-leaf of which has a note by Porson: "N.B. This book was written by Simon Ockley, and published with his name in the title-page, and subjoined to a dedication, which he inscribes to Dr. Henry James, Divinity Professor in the University of Cambridge. I know nothing of

Mr. John Owen. See a copy of the genuine edition in the Inst. Lib." [London Institution.] This copy has not the name of the translator printed on the title-page, but it has been written in by Porson. There is, however, a copy in the Bodleian Library of the same date with the translator's name and the dedication to Dr. Henry James; and this is evidently that described by Porson as the genuine edition. A second copy in the Bodleian, dated 1711, is evidently the same book with a new title-page. The dedication alluded to by Hearne is as follows: "To Elias Abenaker of London, Gent. Worthy Sir, Leo Modena, now arriv'd in England, desires your Protection; you know his Character too well, for me to say anything to you concerning him, or his Abilities, for a Performance of this Nature; tho' his profound Judgment, his universal Knowledge and approved Sincerity, were universally known to the Learned World, not being confined to those of his own Persuasion only. Be pleased, Sir, favourably to accept of him from my Hands, as a small Acknowledgment of the many great undeserved and continued Favours, you have so generously bestowed upon me. I am so full of, and overwhelm'd with, the Sense of them that I am not able to express myself; and want Words to tell the World how much I am your Debtor, how often you have rescued me and my whole Family from the Jaws of Destruction; what noble Assistances you have supplied me with, to raise my Fortune in the World, and put my Affairs into a prosperous and flourishing Condition, had not a Person of an high Character, and a pretending Encourager of Arts and Sciences, and Printing in particular, (by the Encouragement of whose specious Promises I was induced to leave Oxford) been as Sedulous and Industrious to ruin and destroy me, by such Injustice and Cruelties, which if I should particularize, would gain Credit with few but those of the University of Cambridge, where the Fact is notoriously known. Good Sir, I am under such Obligations unto you, that whenever it shall please God to enable me to make you a Pecuniary Satisfaction, I shall account the greatest part of my Debt still unpaid; for I am sure great Sums of Gratitude are justly due upon such Occasions; which I shall always be paying to you, and studying for Opportunities, to declare how many and unmerited the Kindnesses you have, and are pleased daily to confer on, Honoured Sir, Your most Obligated, and most Humble Servant, John Owen." Owen's dedication is interesting, as showing the circumstances under which he became connected with the University Press. There is no reference to Owen in any printed letter of Bentley's, but he is referred to by some of Bentley's foreign correspondents; once by Rheland, and twice by Kuster, from which it appears that Owen was in Holland in 1706, and that he was commissioned to bring a packet from Rheland to Bentley. From the minute-book of the curators of the Press I find that these books were printed, or at least arranged for with Owen, at this period: "1701, Oct. 4. *Gataker on a Tract of Galen*; 1704, Sept. 6. *Cæsar's Commentaries*, 4to.; 1705, May 1. *Sallust*, 4to.; 1706, Dec. 18. *Minucius Felix*, ed. Davies." From subsequent entries in the minute-book it appears that nearly all these books became the property of the University, from Owen having failed to pay for the printing; and whatever ground he

may have had for charging Bentley with harsh treatment, there is every appearance of his having been treated with consideration by the University, many of the books having been printed for him on credit after his failure respecting Suidas. With regard to Hearne's allusion to an *Athena Cantabrigiensis*, I have never seen or heard of the prospectus.—Baron A. von Hügel (Curator of the Museum of Local and General Archaeology) exhibited a canoe from the Solomon Islands, and a large series of stone-headed weapons, hafted stone implements, celts, etc., selected from the ethnological and antiquarian collections of the Museum. Three varieties of the paddles used by the Solomon Islanders, two with narrow leaf-shaped blades, and one with a broad rounded blade, were shown in connection with this canoe, and compared with other forms from New Britain, D'Entrecasteaux Islands, Fiji, Mangaia and from the Gulf of Benin (Africa). The weapons included spears from the Admiralty Islands and Northern Australia, stone-headed clubs from the Fly River (New Guinea) and from New Britain, and battle-axes from New Caledonia, New Zealand, etc. Twenty-seven hafted stone implements were also exhibited. These the Curator had arranged near an ethnological map of Oceania, so as to show the range of the three very distinct forms of celt, which he described as being found in the Pacific Islands. Of these, one, the eastern of the two Polynesian types, is quite peculiar to Oceania, and it is even there restricted to comparatively few groups of islands. Of the other two—the plain flat-sided (*Polynesian*) and the round-sided (*Melanesian*) forms—varieties are to be met in every quarter of the globe, and those two types are as clearly defined in collections of prehistoric celts as in those of modern times. The Curator is convinced that in the islands of the Pacific Ocean, anyhow, there is a very distinct connection between the people and the form of celt that they manufactured.—This point gains materially in interest, when we consider that the same stone and the same means for shaping it have had to be employed by both races, and that the use for which the implements were destined was identical; moreover that though the islanders of each archipelago have in time succeeded in giving their celts some touch, however slight, of individuality, yet the rule as to the grinding of the sides has never been transgressed. The various methods of hafting stone blades was then considered, but specimens from Australia and the Pacific Islands only were available in illustration of this most interesting part of the subject. The series of stone implements, both ancient and modern, on view included specimens from Cambridgeshire, Denmark, Greenland, the United States, California, Mexico, Guatemala, Easter Island, Tahiti, the Hervey Islands, New Zealand, the Friendly, Navigator and Fiji Islands, New Caledonia, the Solomon Islands, New Britain, New Guinea and Australia.

Cambridge University Association of Brass Collectors.—Oct. 21.—Mr. T. L. Murray in the chair. It was resolved that pamphlets containing the Transactions of the Association, and other matters of interest connected with monumental brasses, should be published two or three times every term. It was also resolved that a record should be kept of all publications, articles in magazines, or papers printed

in the transactions of Archaeological Societies, which may be written on the subject of Monumental Brasses.—Rubblings of the fine brasses at Wiston and Buxstead in Sussex were exhibited and explained by Mr. J. B. Allen.—The illustrations in the work on Foreign Brasses by the Rev. W. F. Greeny, M.A., F.S.A., President of the Association, were exhibited by Mr. H. W. Macklin.

Nov. 18.—Mr. G. J. Bayley in the chair. A paper was read by Mr. J. H. Bloom, on the churches of Narburgh and Southacre in Norfolk, with special reference to the monumental brasses which they contain.—The first number of the "Transactions" of the Association has been published, containing a paper on Ecclesiastical Vestments read by Mr. T. L. Murray at the previous meeting, and various other matters connected with the association.

Dec. 1.—Mr. T. L. Murray in the chair. An interesting paper on Mediæval Armour, by Lieut.-Col. Bramble, of the Clifton Antiquarian Club, was read before the meeting by the Hon. Sec., and illustrated by a series of rubbings from military brasses belonging to the different periods. The principal of these were the rubbings of the beautiful brasses at Trumpington, Cambridgeshire; Pebmarsh, Essex; Westley Waterless, Cambridgeshire; and Felbrigg, Norfolk, which furnish good examples of the four earliest styles of armour exhibited on monumental brasses.



Reviews.

The Forest of Essex: its History, Laws, Administration and Ancient Customs, and the Wild Deer which lived in it. By WILLIAM RICHARD FISHER. (London: Butterworth, 1887.) 4to., pp. viii, 448.

We do not yet know how much history lies hidden in the recesses of our forests, and although some few books have been devoted to special forests, they are so inadequate, that practically it might be said that the special history of forests has yet to be done. The book before us is practically a first instalment of that good work; and it is an altogether admirable piece of historical research. The author has been thoroughly conscientious in going to original authorities, and he has a sufficient knowledge of the various influences which forest history has upon the history of the nation.

An interesting chapter is devoted to the general history of the forest which, from the beginning of the fourteenth century, was known as the forest of Waltham, and in modern times as Epping Forest, and it formed a large part of the county. This portion of the book might have been considerably enlarged by a consideration of the importance of the forest in early historic times and its influences in directing the course of English conquest and settlement; but in keeping clear of this subject the author has certainly avoided a most difficult question, which, though it has been placed upon fairly satisfactory grounds by various authorities, requires the most careful handling, and with knowledge.

The chapter on "Forest Laws and Courts" is perhaps the most important in the book, and we recommend all who are interested in the early economical condition of the people to consult it. It tells how a large portion of the government of the county was carried on, and illustrates in a remarkable manner how long archaic custom held sway in introducing the later custom of political times. We are so used to look upon the advanced political institutions as an index of the condition of the country that it is a wholesome lesson to read of the doings of the Swainmote Court and its quaint methods and procedure. This volume will afford ample material for the future historian of forest law and its bearing upon the origin of English legal custom. Who were the people driven into the forests? The Celtic conquered race or the Saxon conquerors, who might prefer their old life to the influences of the towns and new settlements which were created in England? Terminology and parallel institutions in Germany would perhaps decide the question effectually enough in favour of the Saxon occupation of forests; and if this be so, the historian would do well to consider the bearing of this upon the general question of English history.⁴ This will explain how important a book Mr. Fisher has produced, and when it is noted that he has chapters on the various forest officers, an important element in all local jurisdictions, and on the wild deer which once roamed the underwood of the forests, it will be gathered that there is not much wanting in this work to make it as complete as possible. There is an excellent index, and the book is printed and bound very handsomely.

Commons and Common Fields; or, the History and Policy of the Laws relating to Commons and Enclosures in England, being the Yorke Prize Essay of the University of Cambridge for the year 1886, By THOMAS EDWARD SCRUTTON. (Cambridge: University Press, 1887.) 8vo., pp. viii, 180.

This book was needed. The almost startling revelations which the works of Sir Henry Maine disclosed relative to the early economical history of Western Europe have been met by the nearly equally startling ingenuity of Mr. Seebohm, who, taking up the economical theory, dealt with its history in a manner which destroyed half the value of the theory according to some views. Mr. Scrutton deals with the facts as he finds them, and points out that the seeming antagonistic accounts of the two great authorities are but different phases of the same phenomena, phases which differ sometimes in the matter of date, sometimes in the matter of locality. Mr. Seebohm suggests that everywhere in England the village community was in serfdom under a lord, the result of Roman influence upon German institutions; Mr. Scrutton gives undoubted evidence of the existence of the free village community in the Danish districts of England. Mr. Seebohm always works back to the Roman period: Mr. Scrutton does not get much beyond the Norman Conquest. Thus, though Mr. Seebohm's evidence cannot be disputed as to facts, it may be questioned as to results.

Leaving the theories as to the origin of the common-field system, Mr. Scrutton passes on to its history in later ages, and here he does a distinct service to the

student. Scattered throughout the tracts, poems, treatises and other publications of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are innumerable passages which one after the other produce a vivid picture of the peasant-life of the period. It shows how much literature can do to illustrate history, and perhaps more than any other subject the domestic manners, customs, and surroundings of the people are reflected in contemporary literature. Mr. Scrutton has been a diligent as well as a discriminating investigator. How very singularly identical some of the complaints of the sixteenth century are with those of the present day, may be gathered by one quotation for which we must find room:

These raging rents must be looked upon
And brought unto the old accustomed rent,
As they were let out 40 years ago;
Then shall be plenty and most men content.
Though great possessioners lost not assent.
Yes, better it were their rents to bring under,
Than thousand thousand to perish for hunger.

The fact is, in these diatribes against the new order of things we have the sign of the great struggles between the new commercialism and the old communism, and this is one great feature of the subject which Mr. Scrutton's book brings out. While one can understand the prevalence of the old ideas, it is impossible to regret that they have passed away. The sharp antagonism was between the peasantry who acted, without knowing or caring about the progress of the nation, and those who were producing this progress, and Mr. Scrutton explains clearly the position. There are many important historical and economical questions dealt with in this work, and they are dealt with adequately.



Correspondence.

WESTMORELAND HOROLOGY.

For the past five or six weeks a number of notices and inquiries regarding Old Westmoreland clocks and their makers have appeared in the *Kendal Mercury* and *Westmoreland Gazette*, both published at Kendal.

William Newby, of Entry Lane, Kendal, who lived about 1770, has elicited the greatest interest. He kept fifteen hands, and the Winstler joiner made his oak cases. A choice specimen of his art has been in the family of Udale, of Weasdale, Ravenstonedale, for the last three or four generations. In addition to his own are engraved on its dial the names Joseph and Alice Udal. It has repeating action, exhibits phases of moon, has minute and seconds hands, shows day of month, etc.; is an eight-day clock, winding with key.

A more primitive specimen, which belonged to my grandfather, John Hewetson, of Street, Ravenstonedale, works only an hour hand, having the quarters indicated by divisions between hours. There is a perforation in the face for day of month, as disk behind revolves.

The maker's name, "Powley, Asby," on face. Requires winding daily by chain.

Possibly some of the readers of your able magazine could forward information to above papers, also might have their queries answered.

THOS. HEWETSON.

The Lane, Weasdale,
Ravenstonedale, Westmoreland.

U. DIAPOMPH.

A white Delf jar has the above inscription on tablet. On upper edge of tablet is a peacock with couple of wands at each corner, and a half-length saint in middle. Below is a winged cherub's head, with two floral swags to the ends. Between and at ends of swags are tassels.

Size—7 inches high, 6 inches diameter; body slightly tapering, and base sharply narrowing, which is rather larger than mouth.

Query—the meaning and use of above.

THOS. HEWETSON.

The Lane, Weasdale,
Ravenstonedale, Westmoreland.

BLUE STONE OF TYNE BRIDGE.

Your "Antiquarian News" (*ante*, p. 34) says that the old blue stone, which stood for so many generations on the Tyne Bridge, has been handed over to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries. There is, or was, another blue stone upon Croft Bridge, marking the boundary between the counties of York and Durham (Geo. Taylor, "Life of Robert Surtees"—Surtees Society, p. 252, n.). If this old mere-stone yet exists I trust it is taken care of. It is mentioned in the *Rector's Warning*, a ballad by Robert Surtees, which describes how Dickin the Riever, having slain the Rector of Wyclyff, fled to take sanctuary at Durham:

He twirl'd at the pin—"Hollo within!
I've ridden miles thirty and three;
One priest I have slain for little gain,
And a harried man I think I be."

He twirl'd till he waken brother John—
"O ho," the friar cried;
We set light by these mad pranks on the Tees,
So they keep on the southern side.

"But had'st thou done so on Darneton Warde,
At the blue stone of the brigg,
By'r Lady, thou had'st far'd as hard
As Dallaval did for his pigge."

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Bottesford Manor, Brigg.

A STRAY MEMORIAL BRASS.

[*Ante*, p. 39.]

In reply, Castle Wright is a farmhouse about twelve miles south-west of Masterley, in the county of Montgomery, within three-quarters of a mile of *Caerdin*, an ancient fortification, and in the parish of Mainstone. I cannot explain the name Castle Wright, but there is probably some connection with the ancient *castrum*, or *Caerwell* would account for the first part of the name.

In Gregory's *Shropshire Gazetteer* I find: "CASTLE

WRIGHT. A township in the parish of Mainstone, and in the Mainstone division of the hundred of Clun." The farmhouse is about half a mile due east of Offar Dyke, in a mountainous region. I have never visited the place, but have frequently been in the neighbourhood.

Of Sylvaire I can find no trace in the ordnance map of that district, but I do not despair of finding it, and if I am successful, will send you the result.

C. H. D.

St. George's Vicarage, Shrewsbury.
January 4, 1888.

THE NORMAN FONT IN HARROW CHURCH.

[*Ante*, xvi, p. 220.]

With reference to your notice of this font in the *Antiquary* of November, I may state that it was through my instrumentality that it was restored, in 1846, to near its original position in Harrow Church, after having been in the Vicarage garden for a period of forty-three years. I happened to come across Hone's *Table Book* (1827), in which, to my great surprise, I found a woodcut of the old Norman font in the garden of the Vicarage, for many years occupied by Mrs. Leith as a dame's house connected with Harrow School. On examination, I saw that it was evidently used to catch water for garden purposes. It was in fair preservation, notwithstanding its long exposure. I then drew the attention of the churchwardens to the matter, and persuaded them to restore it. A new rim and plinth were added. Other pieces of Purbeck marble, which matched the font and its pedestal, were found in the churchyard, and utilised for the defective portions. It was evidently the work of Archbishop Lanfranc's time, little apparently now remaining save the western doorway and this font.

WILLIAM WINCKLEY, F.S.A.

Flambards, Harrow-on-the-Hill.
November 28, 1887.

CHAPELS IN MANOR-HOUSES.

I should be much obliged if any of your readers would enlighten me on the following points:

1. Was it the invariable rule for private chapels in manor-houses to be placed east and west?
2. Did manor-houses which, with their manors, belonged to an abbey, usually, or always, possess chapels?
3. Was it usual for such chapels to contain fire-places?
4. Pointed windows are rarely found without transoms in domestic architecture of the fourteenth century; but can the fact of the chief (and in the case I am alluding to, only) pointed window in a large room of a manor-house being without transoms, be in any way taken as evidence that such a room was used for ecclesiastical purposes?

H. SWAINSON COWPER.

Oldfields, Essex Park, Acton, W.,
December 7, 1887.

ANCIENT AUCTIONS.

I wonder whether any of your learned antiquarian students can inform us as to the custom of selling by auction in the dark ages, and through the later times of the middle ages down to the more civilized society of the sixteenth century. This mode of realizing all sorts of property no doubt is as ancient as the Egyptians; but I am not aware that any hieroglyphic records of selling by auction have been discovered, or whether Mr. Long, the eminent painter, had any direct records to guide him in his capital picture of "The Babylonian Marriage Market," in which he represented an auctioneer "putting up" the beauties of such varied charms to win the bids of future husbands or lords and masters. That this was the favourite mode of disposing of slaves is, however, well known. There is something suggestive of the barbaric in the custom, and, of course, it is known to have been adopted for the disposal of booty on the field of battle, with the rude process of sticking a spear in the ground to which the spoils were brought, and round which the buyers assembled. This was the sale, "*sub hasta*," of the Greeks and Romans. But the plan became adopted evidently in civil life for its practical utility, and was regulated by appointed officers in a systematic way. Thus we read of the "*magister auctionis*," who presided and "*addixit*" or adjudged the purchase to the highest bidder. Also that there was a sort of crier or herald—"præco"—whose office it was to call out the bids any one of the audience made at the place of sale. He was something more than this though, for it seems he was expected to be a funny man, and to amuse the company with his remarks upon the objects put up and the offers made. We can see how this "præco" would gradually assume importance, and become in time a personage of influence in the success of a sale, so that he would grow into something very like our modern auctioneer, of whom, in fact, he was the prototype. To this "præco" was entrusted the advertising of the sale beforehand by going round crying out the notice, precisely as was the custom in recent times, as many of us have witnessed in our country towns where the bellman, in his Corporation livery, "cried" the notice of the sale. He had to see that the notice was posted on a "*tabula*"—notice-board; and there is the phrase "*adesse ad tabulam*"—to attend an auction.

Juvenal alludes to these auctions (Sat. vii. 10):

(Et vendas potius) commissu quod auctio vendit
Stantibus, Cœnophorum, tripodes, armaria, cistas.

And again:

Quale decus rerum si conjugis auctio fiat
Balteus, et Manica, et Cristæ crurisque sinistri
Dimidium tegmen!
... Tu felix Ocreas vendente puella.

Juvenal is satirizing the fashion that had come in of women taking part in gladiatorial performances in the arena: "A pretty state of things if an auction should be held of your wife's properties—her belt, gauntlets, plumes, and the guard that half covers her left leg. . . You will be a lucky chap when the young woman sells her greaves," meaning when she gives up these gladiatorial combats for those of an amatory character.

Cicero refers, in his speech "*pro Roscio*," to the sale by auction of an "*authepsa*," which seems to have been some kind of cooking vessel or hot-water dish, perhaps of silver, for which the biddings were so high that, as the "præco" called out the sums, the

passers-by stopped in wonder, thinking that some valuable farm was being sold.

It is curious that since the ancient days of the "*auctio*," the custom commonly followed on the Continent, in Holland, in France, and, I believe, in Germany and Italy, has been one of selling by a *decrease* instead of an *increase* in the biddings. And this is, to some extent, the mode kept up at the present time in sales of works of art, when a price is named by a "*commissaire priseur*," who is an expert valuer, which may be advanced upon, it is true; but, as his mark is probably the highest estimate, it is generally met by a bid of a lower sum, which may or may not be advanced upon.

So far as I have been able to trace early sales by auction in London, they seem to have been confined to book-sales, the first of which was Dr. Seaman's library in October, 1676. The title-page of the catalogue being in Latin, with a woodcut of the Tower Gate—"Cura Gulielmi Cooper Bibliopolæ ad insigne Grui in Cœmeterio Paulino Pelicani in vico vulgariter dicto, 'Little Britain.'" This sale took place at the house of the deceased doctor in Warwick Court, Warwick Lane, beginning at 9 till 12, and again from 2 p.m. till 5. "The Florence Homer," of 1488, sold for 9s.; Bacon's "Advancement of Learning," 1605, for 1s.; Martin Luther's "Enarrationes in Genesin," 2 vols., Witteberg, 1550, for 8s. 6d. There were book sales in 1886 "at the Auction House in Ave Maria Lane."

It has always hitherto been stated that the famous collection of pictures formed by Charles I. was sold by auction under the order of Parliament in 1649; but I have the authority of the Public Record Office that there is no entry of any auction. From research in other sources I have not found any account of such a sale by auction, or, indeed, of any sale of pictures by auction at that date in England. On the contrary, there is unquestionable record of King Charles's pictures being simply appraised, and then placed in the hands of persons such as "the King's Glazier," and "the King's Embroiderer," to be sold to satisfy claims of creditors. As we know too well, the finest pictures were bought by Don Alonzo Cardenas for Philip IV., and most of the rest were disposed of in the same way to other foreign purchasers.

It is not till about the second quarter of the eighteenth century that we find any auction-rooms established in London; and for sales of pictures and works of art, Mr. Cock, under the Piazza, Covent Garden, was the one important auctioneer. It was here that, in 1743, Lord Oxford's collection was sold, attracting the whole fashionable art circle of that day, with Horace Walpole at the head as a buyer. G. Vertue designed and engraved an elaborate title-page to the catalogue. Langford's succeeded, where Sir Joshua Reynolds and Barry used to go to buy their old masters. The glorious George Robins, who dispersed the great Strawberry Hill collection, in 1842, followed; but he has long ago left the field, and Christies, as everybody knows, has held the palm of fine-art auctions for more than a century. It would be an interesting addition to our annals of auctions if something could be said about auctions in the olden time, as I have endeavoured to indicate.

GEORGE REDFORD.

Cricklewood, N.W., December 6, 1887.

The Antiquary Exchange.

Enclose 4d. for the First 12 Words, and 1d. for each Additional Three Words. All replies to a number should be enclosed in a blank envelope, with a loose Stamp, and sent to the Manager.

NOTE.—All Advertisements to reach the office by the 15th of the month, and to be addressed—The Manager, EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT, THE ANTIQUARY OFFICE, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

FOR SALE.

Bibliotheca Britannica; or, a General Index to the Literature of Great Britain and Ireland, Ancient and Modern, including such foreign works as have been translated into English or printed in the British Dominions; as also a copious selection from the writings of the most distinguished authors of all ages and nations. Two Divisions—first, authors arranged alphabetically; second, subjects arranged alphabetically. By Robert Watt, M.D. Glasgow, 1820. Eleven parts, paper boards, 4to.; price £4.—W. E. Morden, Tooting Graveney, S.W.

Pickering's Diamond Greek Testament. Good copy; newly bound in polished morocco (by Ramage). Gilt on the rough.—Offers to 100, care of Manager.

Lord Brabourne's Letters of Jane Austen; 2 vols. in one; newly half-bound in red morocco; fully lettered; interesting to a Kentish collector.—Offers to 101, care of Manager.

Sub-Mundanes; or, the Elementaries of the Cabala, being the History of Spirits, reprinted from the Text of the Abbot de Villars, Physio-Astro-Mystic, wherein is asserted that there are in existence on earth natural creatures besides man. With an appendix from the work "Demoniality," or "Incubi and Succubi." By the Rev. Father Sinistrari, of Ameno. Paper covers; 136 pp.; privately printed, 1886; 10s. 6d.—103, care of Manager.

The Hermetic Works; vol. 2. The Virgin of the World; or, Hermes Mercurius Trismegistus, now first rendered into English by Dr. Anna Kingsford and Edward Maitland, 1885; 134 pp.; cloth boards; 10s. 6d.—104, care of Manager.

Several old Poesy, Mourning and Curious Rings for sale.—308, care of Manager.

A Pickering's Diamond Greek Testament, in original cloth, with front, splendid copy, 15s.—P., care of Manager.

Poems by Rochester, Roscommon, and Dorset, Earls of, two vols. in one, illustrations, etc. (Glasgow, 1756), £2.—R., care of Manager.

Book-plates for sale or exchange.—W. E. Goulden Athenæum Library, Canterbury.

A small collection of old snuff-boxes (some curious) cheap.—9A, care of Manager.

Collection of Ancient Egyptian, Greek, and Roman Antiquities, Bronzes, Pottery, Glass, etc. List free.—Clements, Merton House, York Grove, Peckham.

Old Topographical Views and Maps, all counties. Portraits for illustrating.—R. Ellington, 15, Fitzroy Street, W.

Large Collection of Coins, Greek, Roman, English, Colonial, 17th, 18th, and 19th century tokens; cheap. All collectors should write for lists.—Clements, Merton House, York Grove, Peckham.

Surtees' History of Durham, vol. 4; boards; 30s. Raine's North Durham; large paper; boards; £4 4s. Raine's St. Cuthbert; boards; 16s. 6d. Cuitt's Views in Wales and Yorkshire, 1816; calf; £3 5s. Bohn's Guinea Catalogue; half morocco; 10s. Hargrave's State Trials; 6 vols., imp. fol.; 1777; £2. Dagley's Death's Doings; 2 vols., 8vo; half calf; 7s. 6d. Lingard's History of England; 13 vols., 12mo; cloth; 23s.—John Slack, Durham.

The Manager wishes to draw attention to the fact that he cannot undertake to forward POST CARDS, or letters, unless a stamp be sent to cover postage of same to advertiser.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Maria de Clifford, novel, by Sir Egerton Brydges, about 1812-18.—Address 310, care of Manager.

Reports of old books on wrestling, quoits, and kindred subjects.—119, care of Manager.

Mackie's Castles, etc., of Mary Queen of Scots.—100A, care of Manager.

Wind Voices, by P. B. Marston.—Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, 1st edition. Alice Through the Looking Glass, 1st edition. Hunting of the Snark, 1st edition.—M., care of Manager.

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